

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Business Done This Year by the Soo Canals—His Life Saved by a Dog—Farming in the Upper Peninsula—Sold His Wife at Auction.

1897 the Banner Year.
The traffic through the United States and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Ontario, during 1897, was greater than in any previous year. The freight tonnage exceeds by nearly 2,000,000 tons that of 1896, the banner year heretofore. With the exception of April and December, the months in which navigation opened and closed, the freight tonnage never fell below 2,000,000 tons for each month. In comparison with 1896 there is a decrease of 1,447 in the number of passengers, but the registered tonnage exceeds that of 1896, showing the increase in the size of vessels. Following is a comparative statement of the traffic in 1896 and 1897: Passengers, 1897, 17,108; 1896, 18,555; decrease, 1,447. Registered tonnage, 1897, 17,610,493; 1896, 17,429,418; increase, 370,575. Freight tonnage, 1897, 17,218,411; 1896, 16,230,061; increase, 1,988,350. Passengers, 1897, 40,213; 1896, 41,660; decrease, 1,447.

Dog Saves a Man's Life.
As Thomas Fitzpatrick was driving across the Michigan Central tracks in Detroit he noticed a small dog running up and down the tracks and acting queerly. Then he saw the dog make for a couple of boxes, and jumped out to aid them, when the animal started to run. Mr. Fitzpatrick followed him; the dog barked and running, finally stopped at the boulevard subway. There lay a man unconscious and stretched full length across the track. Mr. Fitzpatrick had carried, half-dragged the figure to his buggy and took him back to his home. He was weakly, poorly and half-stunned, and while on his way to look for medical aid, he fainted from exhaustion and fell on the track.

Upper Peninsula Farming.
The first county convention of farmers ever held in the copper country was in session at Lake Linden the other day. It was attended by a large number interested in farming from different parts of the upper peninsula. Two years ago it was thought that nothing could be "raised" there but copper. In a short time farming has become an important industry. The 30,000 acres of land in Montan and Michigan cultivated now, most of the farmers are Finns, who got their land from the Government by homesteading.

Sells Wife to a Rival.
Charles Bishop of Mead, who domestic happiness has been destroyed by the visits of Bert Carpenter, signed an agreement to relinquish all claim to his household and its effects for \$10. He received the cash and went to Lansing, where his father resides, leaving Carpenter in possession. Mrs. Bishop recently advertised in a matrimonial paper, and it is claimed, received money from men in Montana and Florida, and then refused to go to them.

Is a Great Industry.
Game Warden Osborn says that if all the fishing nets in Michigan waters were placed in a line, it would reach to the moon. The yearly production of fish, he says, is worth \$1,000,000. Michigan whitefish and lake trout have a wide reputation. If protection is kept up intelligently the fish will continue to be prolific, otherwise they will gradually be exhausted.

Tracy Is Vindicated.
Moses Tracy of Fulton township, who was tarred and feathered by neighbors last July, has been vindicated. He brought a damage suit against ten of his neighbors whom he charged with participating in the assault on him and has recovered a verdict of \$500.

Convict Illegally Held.
Martin O'Shaughnessy, a Detroit convict, has been released from Jackson prison by the Supreme Court. He was illegally held under the act of 1893, governing the good time of prisoners. O'Shaughnessy will sue the State for false imprisonment.

State News in Brief.
There is one case of scarlet fever at Metamora.
Taxes are being paid slowly at Muskegon and the city is hurr up.
Clarence Snyder was seriously injured at Mr. Morris in a runaway accident.

A scheme is on foot for a canal between Maple Rapids and Grand Rapids. Bay City's poor commission has no funds and the poor people are suffering greatly.

The Catholic Church at Palma was burned the other morning, causing a loss of \$2,000.

While Cloud and Fremont would like to capture the Newaygo County seat from Newaygo.

M. H. French has been offered the postmaster at West Branch by Congressman Crump and has accepted it.

The anti-saloon leagues of Kalamazoo County are talking of trying to subvert local option to a vote next spring.

A west-bound passenger train on the Grand Rapids and Western National ran into a Michigan Central freight train at Lansing and demolished several freight cars.

Fred Hetop, proprietor of the American house at Kalamazoo, has been swindled out of \$100 by means of a forged check, who he induced for a guest of the house.

The filing of a notice of his pendens has revealed the fact, hitherto suppressed, that two mortgage foreclosure suits have been commenced against the four-story tower office building, corner Woodward and Michigan avenues, Detroit.

It is believed that Richard McKernan in digging a deep well at Brown City struck a well of crude petroleum. There is much excitement and there is much talk of extensive drilling. It is said the Standard Oil Co. is trying to secure leases of land.

The Lansing, Dexter and Ann Arbor Electric Railway Co. was organized at Lansing. The new company proposes to build an electric line from that city through the southeastern part of Ingham County, through the southern part of Livingston County, and along the Huron river to Detroit.

RUSSIA MAKES A GRAB

DEFIES ENGLAND BY SEIZING MORE CHINESE TERRITORY.

Czar Holding Kin-Chau—Occupies the Strategic Point in the Gulf of Laotung—Control of Manchuria as Well as Korea.

Onslaught Move Toward Peking.
Russia has made another grab of Chinese territory, and evidently is intent upon forcing the hand of Great Britain in regard to partition. News comes that the czar's forces have occupied Kin-Chau, lying north of Port Arthur. This places them a little nearer Peking and gives them command of another important strategic position in the Gulf of Laotung. The incident has intensified the interest in oriental affairs, and is taken to mean that the czar is intrenching himself in the flower kingdom. It is also taken as significant that an understanding exists with Germany and possibly with France.

Kin-Chau is an important walled city, not an open port at the head of the Gulf of Laotung, and it commands the mouth of the river Yaloo, where the great naval battle between the Japanese and Chinese was fought, and the other important rivers which flow into the gulf. It is about equidistant between the mouth of the Yaloo river and the terminus of the great wall of China. It commands the railway system recently constructed from Tientsin to the capital of Manchuria, and is of pre-eminent importance as a strategic position.

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

The seizure shows that Russia has practically taken possession of Korea, Manchuria and the Gulf of Laotung, and possesses a significant which will cause consternation among the diplomats of the old world. Its situation is such that it

REPORT ON RAILWAYS.

Statistician Adams Gives Out Figures for Twelve Months.

Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has issued the ninth annual report of railway statistics in the United States. It covers the year which ended June 30, 1897.

At the date on which the report ended there were 151 roads in the hands of receivers, being a decrease of 13 as compared with the corresponding date in the previous year. During the year covered in the report 48 roads were taken out of the hands of the receivers, while 30 others were placed in the hands of receivers.

The length of operated mileage in the hands of receivers June 30, 1897, was 30,473.9 miles. The operated mileage in the hands of receivers June 30, 1896, was 37,855.8 miles. The capital stock represented by the railways in the hands of receivers June 30, 1897, was \$742,597,608, and the funded debt \$909,733,765. These figures, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, show a decrease of \$183,075,706 in capital stock and \$319,501,447 in funded debt.

At the date on which the report closed the aggregate mileage was 189,776.03 miles, being an increase of 2,110.16 as compared with the previous year. This shows a percentage increase during the year covered by the report of 1.17. The per cent of increase for the previous year was 1.09, and for the year ending June 30, 1894, it was 1.27. A comparison of this increase in mileage with the increase for the years 1890 and 1891, when the length of line was extended about 7,000 and 6,000 miles, respectively, enables one to appreciate the extent to which railway construction during the last few years has fallen off. The statement pertains to single track mileage.

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

The total number of railway corporations in the United States, as reported by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 1,935. Of this number 1,008

PHILADELPHIA BANK FAILS.

Chestnut Street National in the Hands of a Receiver.

One of the greatest financial sensations of the year was sprung in Philadelphia Thursday morning when the Chestnut Street National Bank, of which William M. Singler, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, is president, closed its doors.

Business was also suspended by the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company, which was allied with the bank and occupied the same building.

Rumors of the bank's shaky condition have been in circulation for a month. During that period the most herculean efforts have been made by President Singler and his friends to save the institution from bankruptcy, but they were futile.

National Bank Examiner William M. Harb is in charge of the bank and State Commissioner of Banking Hilleman is in charge of the trust company.

The one explanation for the failure, which Mr. Singler himself attributes, is made by no less an authority than Comptroller Eckels. The closing of the bank is primarily due to shrinkage in value of bonds and notes of the Singler Pulp and Paper Mills located at Elkton, Md.

The liabilities will exceed \$3,000,000, but the actual value of the assets will not be made public. The last official statement of the bank placed the resources of the bank at \$3,868,000.48 and of the trust company at \$1,838,659.25. Both institutions occupy the same building and are under the same management.

TERROR AT A BIG FIRE.
Explosion Follows a Blaze in a Chicago Basement—Many Hurt.

Ten minutes after an alarm of fire had been given at the Tossati restaurant, 101 and 103 Madison street, Chicago, Thursday afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred beneath the sidewalk in front of the burning building. Structures were shaken for a block around and windows were shattered as by an explosion of dynamite.

Scores of men and women were hurled to the ground, and a dozen or more were injured by flying glass. Firemen were scorched in a whirlwind of flame, and tossed in the air like so many leaves in a windstorm, and several policemen were stricken to the earth as it with a club.

Wild excitement prevailed for several minutes, and when the ambulances and doctors had finished their work of mercy the list of injured was found to number nearly thirty.

A drop of blazing oil from an overhead basement fire is said to have caused the fire which threatened with destruction the entire south side of Madison street between Clark and Dearborn streets.

The street was closed for some time, and the crowd of people gathered before the burning building, and all three opened fire on the visitors from the open door of the house, inside of which were Abe's wife and children.

The mob returned the fire, and after the smoke had cleared away it was found that Abe had been mortally wounded. The father-in-law, who was also wounded, was taken to the hospital. They were all naked, but Abe gave his brothers the names of seven neighbors, whom he declared he recognized in the mob. The brothers swore out warrants against the seven neighbors, charging them with murder. The entire neighborhood is up in arms.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.
Federation of Educational Associations Meet in Chicago.

In Chicago Wednesday afternoon the Federation of Educational Associations held the first session of its second annual meeting. The attendance at the opening was nearly two hundred. The Federation of Educational Associations is an outgrowth of the National Teachers' Association. At the tenth annual meeting of that body, held in Chicago in December, 1895, it was thought that the interests of the teachers of shorthand and typewriting, the teachers of writing and drawing in the public and parochial schools, and the teachers of the general commercial branches in the business colleges and commercial departments of all other schools, demanded special and separate consideration. Three new bodies were formed, and with the existing association were made to comprise the federation.

A clash between the adherents of the different styles of handwriting taught in the schools took place. The argument arose in the discussion of a paper by A. S. Palmer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, entitled "Copy Books Condemned." While the discussion was at its hottest chaos reigned in the hall. A score of excited pedagogues were soon arrayed against one another in spirited debate. The argument was decidedly in favor of the exponents of the old system of slanting cursive. Speed was the essential element in handwriting today, it was declared, could not be attained by the vertical system.

BIG FIRE AT CLEVELAND.
Loss to Business Firms Placed at Nearly a Million Dollars.

Fire broke out in the business center of Cleveland, O., at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and, fanned by a high northwest wind, destroyed property worth nearly \$1,000,000. The Power block on Franklin street, owned by J. B. Perkins, six stories high and made of brick, was consumed above the second story and the rear of the brick Wilshire block, six stories high, owned also by Mr. Perkins, and fronting on Superior street, was burned.

The fire started by the explosion of a large can of benzine in the lithographing establishment of Johns & Co., in the Power block. Windows were blown out and several employees escaped with difficulty by the fire escapes and a bridge leading to the Wilshire block.

PORT ARTHUR, NAVAL STATION SEIZED BY THE CZAR.
has been moved to protest to the Korean Government against the removal of a British official and the substitution of a Russian—a maneuver threatening to put the Korean finances under the administration of the Russian minister. The consul's protest has been ignored, and the appearance of British warships off Chemulpo is merely a demonstration that Great Britain means to make the protest complete. That very grave complications are likely to ensue—if not now, at some time in the not remote future—is evident.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR COLONY.
Commander Booth-Tucker Pleased with Prospects at Okadad.

Commander Booth-Tucker has gone from New York to California to complete the work of founding the first of the salivation army colonies in this country at Okadad, near Monterey. Most of the cottages have already been built and the work of cultivation is well under way. No families have yet been induced on the farm of 500 or more acres, but numerous applicants are ready to start the moment Commander Booth-Tucker reaches San Francisco.

The commander said that there was no doubt but the experiment would prove a great success. Claus Spreckels, he said, is erecting a magnificent hotel in the immediate neighborhood, which will be able to consume all that this farm can produce and as many more there, so that they may care to start in the neighborhood.

HE HAS NOT RESIGNED.
A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Gage has no intention of resigning from the cabinet.

The report that he had formally tendered his resignation grew out of an incident at the cabinet meeting last Friday. The subject of the Wolcott commission was under discussion, and a reference was made to published reports that Senator Wolcott had criticized Secretary Gage. Suddenly the Secretary turned to the President and remarked: "If my position embarrases the administration in the smallest degree, Mr. President, I will cheerfully resign and relieve you."

The President took occasion to reassure Secretary Gage. The incident was not regarded seriously by the cabinet. Nothing more will come of it. The Secretary stated afterward to friends that he had no idea his position embarrased the President, but he wanted to be clear on that point. The Secretary thinks Senator Wolcott's feelings toward him have been misstated.

The Union Pacific Railway has reduced the time from five to four days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago, and the Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago.

The Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago, and the Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago.

The Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago, and the Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago.

The Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago, and the Chicago and North Western has reduced the time from four to three days for the trip from St. Louis to Chicago.

FRANCE STEPS IN.

Friction Hoisted Over the Island of Hai-Nan.

Shanghai advices say that the admiral of the French fleet has hoisted the French flag on Hai-Nan island. The Chinese offered no opposition. A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Singapore contains the report of the seizure of Hai-Nan island by the French. Hai-Nan island is off the south coast of China and separates the Gulf of Tonquin from the China sea. It has an estimated area of 12,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior.

According to the Neueste Nachrichten of Leipzig, Prince Bismarck disclaims all responsibility for Germany's policy in China, but he approves it and wishes it executed with energy, on the assumption that it implies an entente with Russia. According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the British admiralty has requisitioned three of the "empress" steamships, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Tanglin Handschau on what it alleges to be the "best authority in London," declares that Russia and China have been negotiating for many months, that China consented last October to a temporary Russian occupation of Port Arthur, and that England, hearing of this, decided a cession of the island at Hong-Kong, a strip of coast opposite Kow Loon and the mouth of the River Cantons; but, knowing that France also wanted compensation, England suggested that she should take Hai-Nan island.

SLAIN BY A MOB.
Iowa's Attempt to Tar and Feather Ends in Murder.

White caps have been at work in Lee County, Iowa, and as a result one man is dead and a warlike spirit has been aroused in the neighborhood that threatens further trouble. Abe Balm and his two brothers are well-to-do farmers, living near West Point, Neb. Not far from their father-in-law's place, before the mob could lay hands on him. He called to his brothers, and all three opened fire on the visitors from the open door of the house, inside of which were Abe's wife and children.

The mob returned the fire, and after the smoke had cleared away it was found that Abe had been mortally wounded. The father-in-law, who was also wounded, was taken to the hospital. They were all naked, but Abe gave his brothers the names of seven neighbors, whom he declared he recognized in the mob. The brothers swore out warrants against the seven neighbors, charging them with murder. The entire neighborhood is up in arms.

SPAIN SEES A CHANGE.
May Ask America to Arrest Active Cuban Societies.

Following upon the almost universal expressions of disapprobation shown by the American press at large at the savage methods of warfare used by Gen. Gomez in the matter of the assassination of Lieut. Col. Ruiz, a Madrid correspondent says he has the best authority for stating that the Spanish Government thinks the most prudent policy is to suppress the Cuban revolutionaries.

of Washington and asking the latter to use all means possible to repress revolutionary societies in the United States which are giving active assistance to Gomez's force.

All the Spanish Government asks is the application of the rule laid down by President Grant as the duty of one friendly nation toward another. If that is applied the Government considers the termination of the revolution will occur within a short time. The indignation was twice as great when the news reached Madrid that Ruiz was not even permitted a soldier's death, but was hanged.

STARVATION IN CUBA.
Thousands Dying of Hunger—Food and Clothing Needed.

The most profound distress prevails among many thousands of people in Cuba. Starvation not only impends but is an actual fact. The President has been informed of the facts from sources whose credibility cannot be doubted. He has gone to the length of his constitutional power in calling the state of affairs to the attention of the American people. The State Department has used all of its authority to mitigate the conditions there, and the letter to the public sent out by Secretary Sherman the day before Christmas pointed out the way

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
INSULT TO THE FLAG.

LOWERED BY MEXICANS ON A
PACIFIC ISLAND.

An Armed Force from a Mexican Gunboat
Wrests Possession of a Valuable
Guano Island from the United States
—England Looks to Uncle Sam.

Mexico Rubs Against Us.
The steamer Albatross has arrived at San Diego, Cal. Her officers and passengers report that the Mexican gunboat Democrita landed an armed force on Clipperton Island and in spite of protests hauled down the United States flag and raised the Mexican colors in its place. Having taken formal possession of the island, the marines withdrew and notified the men who remained on the island not to allow anyone to take away guano under penalty of violating the Mexican laws. The island is about 800 miles off the Mexican coast, almost due west of Acapulco. It is about four miles in circumference. Two palm trees constitute the sole vegetation of the island, which was the home of millions of sea fowl. Thousands of tons of the richest guano are to be found on the island. When the marines landed to take possession of the island in behalf of Mexico they were fully armed and prepared to do battle if resistance were offered.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Larger than in 1892—Strong Foreign Demand for Grain.
Dun's commercial report says: The volume of business through clearing-houses—for the week 14.2 per cent. larger than in 1892—has for the month been 0.3 per cent. larger than in that year, and in many industries and branches of business the latest months of this year have surpassed all records. The iron industry has been greatly encouraged by increased demand during the last few weeks, and while the slight improvement in pig iron at Pittsburgh has been maintained, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known, the new contracts for finished products have been unusual for the season. Minor metals have been rather weak. The cotton industry is held by the question of wages, although a general reduction now seems probable. The manufacturers have been buying largely of material for worsted goods, and their purchases have stimulated buying by wool manufacturers, so that the wool markets are stronger, though without changes in quotations. After the great excitement at Chicago wheat still goes out of the country as largely as before—from Atlantic ports, 3,570,783 bushels, flour included, against 1,542,540 last year, and from Pacific ports, 1,712,625 bushels. In four weeks the Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 15,000,047 bushels, against 8,500,101 last year. Heavy western receipts are only reflecting temporary conditions in the Chicago market. Extraordinary exports of corn—14,404,905 bushels, against 9,444,853 bushels in the four weeks last year—show how surely foreign markets are pushed by the increasing demand, and breadstuffs. Wheat has declined five-eighths of a cent with the Chicago market and corn has meanwhile advanced three-fourths of a cent. The cotton movement continues remarkably heavy, and yet the slight advance last week is maintained. The movement to date, although more than 7,000,000 bales have come into sight, scarcely suggests the largest current estimates. Failures for the week have been 395 in the United States, against 439 last year, and twenty-one in Canada, against thirty-nine last year.

SPAIN ACTS PROMPTLY.

Weyler Placed Under Arrest to Forestall Diplomatic Remonstrance.
Gen. Weyler was placed under arrest by the Government at Madrid for the memorial which he had addressed to the queen regent assailing President McKinley in connection with his message to Congress. This prompt action of the Spanish Government was taken to forestall any diplomatic remonstrance on the part of the United States. Editions of the three papers containing the address were also seized, and proceedings will immediately be instituted against the publishers.

England Looks for Aid.

The United States Government has been solicited by England for moral if not further support in the event of war in the east. That country desires to secure an actual alliance with the United States; if this is not possible, then the moral support spoken of. In the event of failure to secure either it would like guarantees of neutrality. The fear now agitating England is that the United States will help Russia in case of hostilities. Prominent Americans in London have been carefully questioned in this matter.

A Rival to Standard Oil.

According to the London Star, the Rothschilds of Paris and Vienna, in conjunction with the Russian petroleum refiners of Baku, are financing a company which proposes to supply Great Britain with high-flash Russian oil of 103 degrees to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

Foley Found Guilty.

At Liberty, Mo., the jury in the trial of William Foley for the murder of his sister and mother returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree. Judge Broadhead sentenced Foley to be hanged Friday, Feb. 18.

Lovewades Out of the Race.

Gov. Lovewades has withdrawn from the Maryland senatorial contest.

Earnings of Western Roads.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for the six months just closed show a total of \$4,184,889, an increase of 17.1 per cent. over 1890. The total earnings of the Union-Pacific, Denver and Gulf are \$3,454,321, an increase of 13.74 per cent.

Buildings Blown Down.

A destructive windstorm visited Chattanooga, Tenn., a large frame church and a two-story dwelling were demolished, and numerous other minor damages were done.

Convicted Murderer Is Insane.

John Hunt, sentenced to be hanged at Columbia, Mo., Jan. 13 for the murder of his daughter, Mattie Rex Hunt, was declared insane by a jury's jury.

Conclusion of Panama Canal.

All the deputies and others who have been tried in Paris on the charge of participation in the Panama canal intrigues have been acquitted.

Sends a Delegation to China.

The presidential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston has decided to send a delegation to China.

OMAHA BANK SUE.

Suit Due to the Defalcation of the Ex-State Treasurer.
As a sequel to the half million shortage of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, of Nebraska, the Attorney General has brought suit to recover \$200,000 from the Omaha National Bank. The suit grows out of the fact that the Omaha bank acted as agent in disposing of a State warrant for the amount to the Chemical National Bank of New York City and when the warrant was paid by Bartley he drew a check on funds deposited at the local bank. The suit will amount to a test to determine the responsibility of banks transacting such business with officials who afterward become defalcators. The theory of the Attorney General is that the withdrawing of the funds was in the knowledge of the Omaha bank, which operated on the State, and that the bank is, therefore, liable to the State for the sum. Indirectly the Chemical National is affected. The Omaha National is one of the strongest banks in the West.

BANNER GOLD STATE.

Colorado's Output of Yellow Metal This Year Ahead of California.
The books of the United States branch mint in Denver, Colo., for the year 1891 are now closed. The deposits of gold are the largest ever received. The total is slightly in excess of \$12,000,000, a conservative estimate made by the mint officials places the entire output of Colorado at \$22,000,000 in round figures. Colorado will go far ahead of California, as it is said to be doubtful if California's output will touch the \$15,000,000 mark. Last year Colorado's output was \$15,500,000 and that of California was \$17,000,000, while the total production of the country was \$61,717,026. The great increase in the Colorado output this year will send the total for the United States up to the \$70,000,000 mark.

PATENT OFFICE RUSH.

Highest Number of Applications Ever Known.
Three hundred and seventy-five applications for patents were received at the patent office at Washington, D. C., on the 23rd—probably the highest on record for any one day in the history of the office. The fact that the new law requiring persons who have made applications abroad for patents to file their applications in this country within seven months of the filing of the application for foreign patent becomes operative Jan. 1 is accountable for the rush. Heretofore applications could be filed at any time within the life of a patent issued in foreign countries.

Military Movements in Cuba.

According to Havana announcements from Spanish sources the combined operations undertaken by Gen. Aguirre in the province of Santa Clara have resulted in the capture of an insurgent camp, several of the enemy being killed and three captured. The Spanish loss was two men killed and seven wounded. It is further reported that the Spanish troops have been engaged with the insurgents in the capture of the town of Santa Clara. The insurgents are said to have lost several men killed, and the Spanish have captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. A Spanish captain and seven armed privates surrendered. Advice from Manzanillo says that Spanish troops have left there to relieve the garrison of Santa Cruz, which is threatened by the insurgents. A report is current here that the son of the late General Aguirre, who was killed during the insurgent attack upon Guamo. The insurgents have dynamited a railroad bridge at San Rafael, between Minas and Campo Florida. Congressmen William H. King has gone to Matanzas, Sagua, La Grande and other towns in the interior, bearing letters from Jose Guesado, secretary general of the government, to the local authorities.

May Fight It Out in Court.

If Judge Wofford adheres to his intention, that he has announced from the bench, the spectacle of prize fights between belligerent attorneys may be one of the attractions of the criminal court in Kansas City in future. Opposing attorneys in this court lately have been using uncomplimentary language toward each other, and the other day, after a trial of the case between Prosecutors Attorney Love and Attorney McGee, Judge Wofford, after calling them to order, said: "Hereafter when lawyers talk about fighting in this court, I shall adjourn court and let them fight it out. If you fellows want to fight, I'll just adjourn court, and you can come in this room and fight it out, and I'll see that there's fair play. Now, if you are in earnest, come right along and let's have it over with." They did not accept the judge's offer, however, but apologized instead.

Tennessee's Extra Session.

Gov. Robert L. Taylor has issued a call for an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, acting on the request of the city of Memphis, which requires that the city's limits be extended and the now suburban districts be put in a sanitary condition prior to the coming year. An extra session of the Legislature will bring up the election of a United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Harris. This fact put politics into the matter and Senator Thomas B. Turley and Congressman Benton McMillin are engaged in a very active campaign for the senatorship.

Britain Plans Finely.

Ambassador Hay has notified the State Department at Washington that Great Britain positively refuses to join in the suspension of pelagic sealing. Coincident with the rejection comes the announcement that the British Government has resumed reciprocity negotiations with Special Commissioner Henson. Certain officials in Washington believe that on the linking of these two questions depends the final decision of Great Britain on both.

Ship Loses Seven Seamen.

A special dispatch from Bermuda reports accidents at sea on the ship Van Loo in which seven lives were lost. The Van Loo, which is on a voyage from Cardiff to St. John, N. B., has put in there with loss of sails. She reports that the foremast suddenly parted and fell to the deck. Of nine men who were carried down by the falling mast or were struck when it fell three were killed instantly and three others who took the chances of escape by jumping into the sea were drowned.

Left Only a Picture.

Mrs. Lillian McElroy of Nashville committed suicide in the Bruckin House in Union City, Tenn., by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver and by taking morphine. Under her pillow was a photograph of a man, with the name "T. O. Perkins, Nashville," written across the face, and also the words, "This is my boy."

Honor for a Californian.

Prof. Willard R. Rising, dean of the college of chemistry of the University of California, has received an appointment as member of the American committee for the third international congress of applied chemistry to be held in Vienna next July.

Canada Trade for the Year.

The trade and navigation returns shortly to be issued at Ottawa, Ont., will show the total imports entered for consumption to be \$11,294,021, an against

imports of \$10,887,480 the preceding year. The duty collected amounted to \$19,891,907, as against \$20,210,037, a decrease of \$327,040. Exports amounted to \$123,350,838, an increase of \$17,581,086. There were exported to the United States Canadian products to the value of \$43,001,438, as against \$34,400,425 in 1895-96, while from the United States Canada imported to the value of \$61,040,041, an increase of \$3,075,023 over imports of American products of the year before.

Lies to Save His Friend.

John Healey died in a New York hospital from the effects of stab wounds inflicted by George H. Lincoln, a designer. The two men were the best of friends. Lincoln entered his home intoxicated and threatened to strike his wife. Healey pleaded for her. The wife ran into another room. When she returned, after hearing sounds of a struggle, she found Healey covered with blood. Her husband had gone to a hospital. Lincoln, who was only a student, was arrested and taken to Healey's bedside. Healey positively denied that he had ever seen Lincoln before, and died refusing to implicate his old-time friend in any way.

Slag River Report.

At Seattle, Wash., it is reported that recent rainstorms seriously interrupted railroad traffic, and a Chinook wind which is converting the snow in the mountains into water threatens considerable damage. The Slag river is reported to have risen ten feet. Eleven boats of the Seattle and International freight line over the Stillaguamish have been washed away at Arlington.

Counterfeiter and Outfit Captured.

United States Marshal Lee and two deputies raided a shanty on the high island of the Spokane river, Wash., and captured Ernest Willoughby on a charge of counterfeiting. His outfit, consisting of plaster of paris molds, ladle, lead and composition metal, and a large number of spurious nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars, was seized.

Seized by the French.

The admiral of the French fleet has hoisted the French flag on Hainan Island. The Chinese offered no opposition. Hainan Island is off the south-west coast of China and separates the Gulf of Tongking from the China sea. It has an estimated area of 12,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior.

Murder at Kansas City, Mo.

A negro woman was found lying in an alley at Kansas City, Mo., within a block of the retail center of the city. She had been literally hacked to pieces. The woman is believed to be Lillie Johnson, a domestic. It is believed that John Sanders, the driver of a transfer wagon, is the woman's assailant. He has disappeared.

Tried to Kill His Love.

At Los Angeles, Cal., Ed. L. Parker attempted to kill J. J. Sheets and his wife in a lodging house and then committed suicide by blowing out his brains. Parker had won the affections of Mrs. Sheets and the shooting was the result of an attempt by Sheets to effect a reconciliation with his wife.

No Truth in It.

A recently printed article alleging that the United States Postoffice Department has been robbed of millions of dollars by means of swindling schemes worked by the railroads is a gross and groundless fabrication by the papers that favored its publication.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

Joseph Hopkins, the negro who murdered two white farmers on Christmas day at Glendora, a small inland town near Minter City, Miss., was lynched by a posse at daylight the next morning on the James plantation, near Swan Lake.

Somnambulist Walked to Death.

At Memphis, Tenn., S. P. Lock secured a berth in a Pullman sleeper attached to the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railway train. Trueman found his remains on a track. The supposition is that Lock walked in his sleep and fell off.

Recovered His Speech.

Patrick Kelley, who for over a year has been dumb, suddenly recovered the use of speech in Louisville, Ky., during a fit of anger. He was greatly surprised to find himself talking and changed his curses to a fervent "Thank God."

Held for Weinman's Murder.

At St. Louis, Mo., the coroner's jury held William Roberts, James Murphy, Fred Snyder and W. J. Nolan responsible for the death of Jacob Weinman, who was strangled a few days ago.

Bride of a Millionaire.

James B. Haggin, the millionaire mine owner and tycoon, was married at Versailles, Ky., the bride being his former wife's niece, Miss Pearl Voorhies. He is 74 and she 26 years of age.

Big Cycle Firm Fails.

The Overman Wheel Company of Chillicothe, Pa., made an assignment to President H. H. Bowman of the Springfield National Bank. Liabilities, \$530,000; assets, \$1,318,000.

Akron Tailor Missing.

A. J. Ruth, a tailor, has been missing from Akron, O., three weeks. He had a large sum of money when he left home.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, 20c to 24c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c.

AMOUNTS TO LITTLE.

THE IMITATION OF PARTICIPATION IN AFFAIRS.

The Real Work in the Legislature
Halls Is Done by Leaders, but That
Does Not Put a Stop to Endless Canvassing.

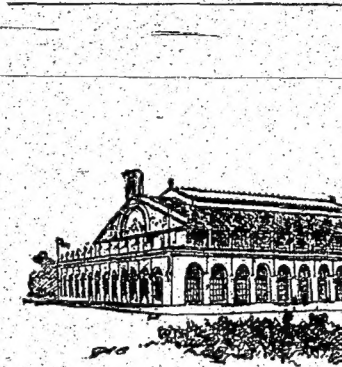
About the Cloak Rooms.
Washington correspondence.

MOST members of Congress think that they know pretty well what would be the best policy to be followed by their party. In the Senate recognized leadership does not go so far as it does in the House, and there each man feels that he is entitled to be, and he is, consulted concerning the course to be followed by his party. In the House leadership counts for everything, and while every member may feel that he should be consulted, very few of them are. Most of the business of the House is done by a few men, and little or nothing is accomplished without the Speaker's consent. To a greater or less extent this has been the case under all administrations during many years, much depending on the character of the man in the chair, but the power of leadership has developed very remarkably during the past few years. It is perhaps none before have the power that is exercised by Speaker Reed. It may be that his power is to have a test before the close of this Congress such as it has never had before, but there is very little in past experience to encourage the hope of successful antagonism of him by members of his own party.

COLISEUM IN RUINS.

Chicago's Vast Structure Quickly
Wiped Out by Fire.

At Chicago Friday night, fire destroyed the Coliseum building, in which the Democratic national convention was held last year. The fire was one of the quickest ever seen in Chicago. Within twenty minutes after the fire broke out, the building was a pile of hot bricks and twisted iron. The building had been rented for a manufacturers' exposition and was filled from end to end with booths, all of which



THE COLISEUM AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

and the antagonism of the minority, of course, counts for but little. In spite of the fact of all members of the House feeling that they know a thing or two, astonishingly few ever go to the Speaker to advise with him about party policy or any question of more importance than the fate of some little local bill in which the member himself is alone interested. There are scarcely more than half a dozen with whom the Speaker consults, and very few beyond that number who would venture to advise him about a matter of policy. There is very little consultation with the great mass of the members who form the Congress.

Among the Members.

To make up for this there is much consultation and discussion among members of the House. The House is in a constant caucus or group of caucuses. All phases of politics and policy are constantly being discussed. Legislation is suggested and the suggestions are analyzed and criticized with earnestness and wisdom. Members busy about with the energy of insects. Those nature it is to tell away in motion. Honors are put together and flits are brought down upon palms in earnestness to give emphasis to weighty arguments and matters are mooted and continued in that might change the whole course of government. Yet of all this nothing is ever heard beyond the little circle

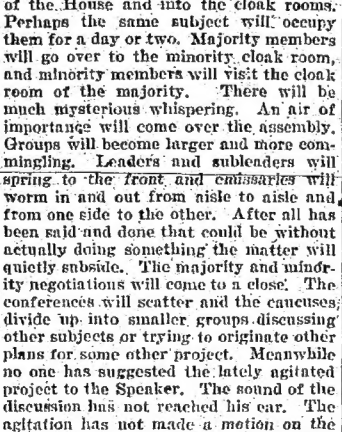
of the members of the House. The fire originated in a booth which was used for an exhibition of X rays, the booth being unattended by M. J. Morley and Wm. Robertson. The two men were examining their Roentgen machine when they were startled by a sizzling noise behind them and upon turning saw a part of their exhibit ablaze. Crossed electric light wires which were over the exhibit are thought to have caused the flames. They at first tried to smother the fire, but before they secured water and cloth, the fire had spread throughout the entire booth. About 300 people were in the building at the time of the fire, and at the first alarm there was a rush for safety. Fortunately the aisles were wide and owing to the comparatively small number of people in the building there was little difficulty in reaching the doors.

Within ten minutes after the fire began the roof was ablaze and in a very short time after the fire had appeared on the top of the building one of the large arches that spanned the building gave way with a tremendous report, and then another and another came one going down with a sound like the report of a cannon. The building fell very quickly, as after the first arch went down the weight was too great for the arch next to it and all collapsed. It took not over twenty minutes to make a complete ruin of the building.

The total loss on building and contents is said to be \$475,000. Of this amount \$370,000 was the value of the building and \$125,000 the estimated cost of the exhibits and material in the exposition in progress in the building. Insurance to the amount of \$120,000 was carried on the Coliseum, but of this amount \$100,000 will go to the holders of outstanding bonds to pay those obligations. The owners of the building will get but \$20,000 out of their insurance.

SUSPICION RESTS ON HIM.

Titled Frenchman Said to Be Guilty of Treasonable Transactions.
Col. Esterhazy, the man who, it is said, is the real culprit in the treasonable transaction for which Captain Dreyfus is now suffering life imprisonment on the Devil's Island, is a natural son of one of the Austrian Counts Esterhazy. His mother was a French girl. The colonel was recognized by his father, but did not legitimize him. Young Esterhazy was finely educated, and his social position in France was the best. He entered the army and was rapidly promoted. His stars and crosses made him a very desirable guest in any drawing room of Paris. The colonel recently resigned his commission, anticipating, so it is said, the explosion concerning his name in the Dreyfus affair. He is very tall and of a square build. His shoulders are high and his Mephistophelean face, sunken cheeks and high cheek bones give him all the air of a man who could do just what Captain Dreyfus was charged with. He was placed on the reduced list a few months ago. The action was most unexpected.



COLONEL ESTERHAZY.

pected. The pretext was ill health, but the colonel was never known to complain. In fact, he is perfectly well. There is no doubt that he is retained because of the persistent leak in the war department. Col. Esterhazy a few years ago was a poor man. He has since become rich, and no one knows, unless it be that the secrets he told—if he did tell secrets of state—were well paid for. The former colonel's position is becoming more involved every day.

Immediate present, or directly to legislation. For instance, it is not known whether Speaker Reed will, in the succeeding Congress, be a candidate for Speaker, or that he will be in the House at all. It has been intimated that he might retire from the House at the end of this term. Out of this possibility grows another sort of cloak-room caucus. Men not now existing leaders are engaged in making friends. The possible candidates for the speakership of the Fifty-sixth Congress are "making" and making display of their talents. Who's to come back, and "how" can he be secured? are subjects of discussion. The embryo speaker candidate passes from group to group, and is interested in all that interests his colleagues.

This sort of speculative and anticipatory consultation is particularly active on the Democratic side. There, they being in the minority and having little to do with present legislation, turning out a program for the future and a present policy relating entirely to the future is the only profitable thing to be done. They have to deal with an abstract proposition. They have nothing to manage but themselves. It is a struggle to retain or to gain a leadership for the future. They are constantly in the future. Consultations are constant and active, confidential, mysterious. Each aspiring statesman is constantly moving among his followers, to hold them in line, to inspire them with confidence and to keep them alert against the devices of the followers of a rival. Half a dozen little caucuses are being held every hour in the cloak room, around the fireplaces in the hall and in the body of the House.

COLISEUM IN RUINS.

Chicago's Vast Structure Quickly
Wiped Out by Fire.

At Chicago Friday night, fire destroyed the Coliseum building, in which the Democratic national convention was held last year. The fire was one of the quickest ever seen in Chicago. Within twenty minutes after the fire broke out, the building was a pile of hot bricks and twisted iron. The building had been rented for a manufacturers' exposition and was filled from end to end with booths, all of which

were destroyed, with their contents. The fire originated in a booth which was used for an exhibition of X rays, the booth being unattended by M. J. Morley and Wm. Robertson. The two men were examining their Roentgen machine when they were startled by a sizzling noise behind them and upon turning saw a part of their exhibit ablaze. Crossed electric light wires which were over the exhibit are thought to have caused the flames. They at first tried to smother the fire, but before they secured water and cloth, the fire had spread throughout the entire booth. About 300 people were in the building at the time of the fire, and at the first alarm there was a rush for safety. Fortunately the aisles were wide and owing to the comparatively small number of people in the building there was little difficulty in reaching the doors.

Within ten minutes after the fire began the roof was ablaze and in a very short time after the fire had appeared on the top of the building one of the large arches that spanned the building gave way with a tremendous report, and then another and another came one going down with a sound like the report of a cannon. The building fell very quickly, as after the first arch went down the weight was too great for the arch next to it and all collapsed. It took not over twenty minutes to make a complete ruin of the building.

The total loss on building and contents is said to be \$475,000. Of this amount \$370,000 was the value of the building and \$125,000 the estimated cost of the exhibits and material in the exposition in progress in the building. Insurance to the amount of \$120,000 was carried on the Coliseum, but of this amount \$100,000 will go to the holders of outstanding bonds to pay those obligations. The owners of the building will get but \$20,000 out of their insurance.

SUSPICION RESTS ON HIM.

Titled Frenchman Said to Be Guilty of Treasonable Transactions.
Col. Esterhazy, the man who, it is said, is the real culprit in the treasonable transaction for which Captain Dreyfus is now suffering life imprisonment on the Devil's Island, is a natural son of one of the Austrian Counts Esterhazy. His mother was a French girl. The colonel was recognized by his father, but did not legitimize him. Young Esterhazy was finely educated, and his social position in France was the best. He entered the army and was rapidly promoted. His stars and crosses made him a very desirable guest in any drawing room of Paris. The colonel recently resigned his commission, anticipating, so it is said, the explosion concerning his name in the Dreyfus affair. He is very tall and of a square build. His shoulders are high and his Mephistophelean face, sunken cheeks and high cheek bones give him all the air of a man who could do just what Captain Dreyfus was charged with. He was placed on the reduced list a few months ago. The action was most unexpected.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Senator Quay has gone to Florida for the winter. A home for aged women is to be established at Mexico, Mo. William A. Liebhold, aged 18, was convicted of forgery at Lancaster, Pa. Five persons lost their lives in the burning of an asphalt factory at Barcelona, Spain. A movement for decent football has been inaugurated by the Southern colleges. The ice in the harbor at Lake City, Minn., shivered and crushed the hulls of the steamers Merle, Spaulding and Comet. The Comet sank, but was raised before she disappeared, while the Merle was partially filled.

Men who plotted to kidnap Dr. T. D. Porter, a wealthy citizen and ex-Mayor of Memphis, in order to force him to sign a check for \$15,000, are prisoners at police headquarters in that city. The large octagonal barn of Mrs. Laura A. Carter, near Austin, Minn., burned together with thirty head of thoroughbred cattle, several horses and a large amount of hay and grain. The loss is \$8,000 with partial insurance.

The British liner Blithedale, Captain Mackay, from Delmenhorst, Port of Spain, has been lost with her cargo of 4,000 tons of tin ore, belonging to the Ynn molybdenum group. The members of her crew have reached Papeiti.

TO CURE FISCAL ILLS.

MONETARY COMMISSION PRESENTS A PLAN.

Suggests a Scheme for the Redemption
and Retirement of Treasury
Notes and for National Bank Re-
forms—Details of Report.

Plan of Currency Reform.

The report of the Monetary Commission appointed under authority of the convention of business men held in Indianapolis last January, has been made public. It retains practically unchanged the existing metallic money. The existing gold standard on which business has been done since 1870 is maintained, on the ground that industrial interests demand certainty as to what the standard shall be. To this end, it is urged that the United States should remove all uncertainty as to the meaning of "coin" in its obligations; thereby saving the tax-payer by the ability to borrow at a low rate of interest. No attempt is made to remove the existing silver dollar, nor to change "fractional currency" quality, on the contrary, a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the issue of any paper money other than silver certificates in denominations below \$10.

It is regarded by the commission as dangerous to maintain the present practice of using government demand obligations as money. They were issued because there were no resources in the Treasury; and so they depreciated, drove out gold, furnished a fluctuating standard, increased the national debt enormously, caused a change in prices whenever the credit of the paper standard fluctuated, and by causing unexpected changes in the level of prices gave rise to extraordinary speculation, increased the poverty of business men, and placed the small producer at a disadvantage with the large operator.

For these and other reasons the commission strongly urged the government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters and put the burden of the expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the treasury furnish a sufficient sum to be set aside in the Division of Issue and Redemption; and to meet possible contingencies the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the reserves need replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand obligations (that is, United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890) can be removed in such a way that the cost to the country can be reduced; while this will also give the inducement of advantage to selling the demand obligations as money, simplifying our currency and adding



The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1909.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The December receipts of the Dingley law indicate that the good, old, steady-going Republican surplus will be on hand for next Christmas.

The wheat crop of '97 in the United States, is reported at 530,000,000 bushels. It is a solid item of wealth and stands on its own merits, regardless of currency cranks.

Including the \$160,000,000 gold reserve, there is now in the country, according to the Treasury and bank statements, \$740,000,000 of the yellow metal.

The official figures of the Treasury Department show an increase in the money in circulation of \$100,000,000 during the month of November, of which over one-third was gold.

New Zealand's Prime Minister favors the paying of a bounty of \$25,000 to any person or corporation producing 1000 tons of beet sugar a year. The protective idea is strongly developed in the British colonies.

A friendly revision of the lists of pensioners may be advisable, but the silverite papers that tried last year to scale down the amount paid to each pensioner, should not talk too much about "common honesty" in regard to pensions.

Mint Director Preston estimates the gold production of the world in 1897 at \$234,000,000, an increase over last year of \$30,000,000. The United States will lead the column with \$80,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent.

The Washington Post thinks the gravest charge which can be made against M. Hanna is that he employs non-union labor at his senatorial home.

More people are employed and more wages are paid in Indianapolis at the present time than at any former period. What is true of the capital city is true of the state.—Indianapolis Journal.

This Christmas found some few hundred thousands of people, or perhaps millions, who are able to buy flour made from 1.00 wheat, and potatoes at 60 cents a bushel, but who in 1896 could not buy them at any price.

In the two weeks ending last Thursday New Orleans took \$1,400,000 in currency from the New York sub-treasury. This is the best possible indication that, though business started late in the Crescent City it is coming fast.

Ex-Gov. Rich writes to the Halmazo Telegraph, as follows: "The year 1898 gives promise of being the most prosperous of any year this country has ever experienced. Already the evidences of returning prosperity are numerous. The farmer is getting better prices for his produce; the manufacturer unsatisfied demand for his product, and the merchant a better trade. Transportation companies are doing an increased volume of business, and last but not most important, our people have more employment, which is the foundation of all real, permanent prosperity. Now let the tariff alone; let the currency alone, and let our people by their own industry and enterprise reap the benefit of the good times now dawning."

The combination of democrats and disgruntled republicans in the Ohio legislature, organized both houses by electing officers who are unfriendly to Senator Hanna. The election of a Senator takes place next Monday, and Senator Hanna has a fighting chance to secure the position. Gov. Bushnell is the leader of the opposition, and the following article clipped from the Detroit Journal, gives the cause or animus for his defection: "Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, illustrates how some men who are too small to do much good are capable of doing an immense amount of harm. He has ignored the instructions of the Republican state convention, allied himself with a political bandit in Allen O. Myers, sacrificed control of the legislature and betrayed his party in hope of acquiring a position that he could never have possibly attained under any other circumstances. He pleads a desire for revenge, but even that motive is noble compared with that contemptible ambition which is willing to work such a wrong for the sake of attaining an utterly selfish end."

The publication of the pension lists can not hurt just claimants, and it is to the interest of deserving veterans to search for the other kind.

There are two classes of people in the state, this week, who will feel a thrill of joy on learning that Stanley W. Turner has been appointed to a clerkship in the military expedition to the Klondike. First, his friends, who are thoroughly tired of his importunities for place or pelf, and second, the much larger class who know and have no use for him.

A Lansing dispatch says the indications are that the owners of land covered with Jack Pine will find a market for this heretofore despised commodity. It is being made into staves at Ludington with excellent results. In another portion of the Jack Pine district excellent shingles have been made. It is also being made into paper pulp and experts say an extensive industry will be opened up. The wood is hard, tough and closed grained, and will answer in many cases better than hardwood.

The new fish law has the following provisions allowing the use of a spear in fishing: It shall hereafter be lawful in the months of December, January, February and March in each year to take, catch or kill through the ice by a spear all kinds of fish, except brook trout, rainbow trout, German or brown trout, grayling, land-locked salmon and black bass in any or all of the inland lakes and streams of this state, including Lake St. Clair, and that part of St. Clair river below the village of Algonac in St. Clair county, the channels through which said river empties into Lake St. Clair, and other channels and bayous, comprising the waters of said lake.

A paper read by E. W. Chase, of Bentley, before the Gladwin County Farmer's Club, showed conclusively that sandy soil will grow good crops if given proper treatment. Mr. Bentley, a experimenter has convinced him that thousands of acres of pine lands, by many considered worthless, can be converted into valuable farms. The observations of Mr. Chase and others should be published in pamphlet form by the Secretary of State and given a wide circulation. The Tribune is convinced that ten years hence fruitful farms will blossom where now there is naught but barren wastes.—Bay City Tribune.

The crossing of the \$160,000,000 line by the gold reserve in its upward movement, which is the highest point touched since September 1890, is a financial event of great importance. Ever since the overthrow of Bryan, nearly fourteen months ago, there has been a steady increase in the treasury gold, except during the two or three months in the latter part of the spring, and the early part of the summer, when gold exportation was under way. Financial confidence has been completely restored. All that is needed now to make the treasury situation ideally good is an abundant revenue, and the constant gain in governmental income ever since July shows that that condition can not be far off.—Globe-Democrat.

The Los Angeles Daily Times comments as follows on the closing of the Chico sugar factory: "The Chico beet sugar factory closed the campaign yesterday when the last of the machinery was stopped. It is said the sugar yield of the year has been 25,000,000 pounds, or 1050 carloads, valued at more than \$1,000,000. The farmers who contributed the beets received more than \$110,000 for them, and the factory paid out large amounts for labor and crude petroleum for fuel. Such an institution helps bring prosperity to all classes in the state, and while it is not feared just what profits accrued to the owners of the factory enough is disclosed to show conclusively that beet sugar making is a comfortable enterprise."

Since the Klondike craze, every one who has ever seen a pan or a sluice box in a mining district, or who is familiar with the "color of gold dust," has manifested a growing interest in the former gold discoveries in the "days of '49," and the excitement of the South African and Australian gold fields. In an article on "Great Gold Discoveries" in Demorest's Magazine for January, the history of all the famous "gold crazes" is set forth in a most readable fashion, and with abundant illustrations. This same number contains a group of exquisite pictures of the Duchess of Devonshire, with some very original matter about this famous "Court Beauty," showing that she was not a beauty at all, but just a fascinating woman, whom artists liked to paint. Girls who want to know how to be graceful, will study the subject as presented by Mabel Jenness, in "A Study in Grace," in the "Our Girls" department. "Spirited sketches" are given by Miss G. A. Davis.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Influenza and Tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Consumption was reported at 175 places; Typhoid Fever at 47; Diphtheria at 38; Scarlet Fever at 37; Measles at 28, and Whooping Cough at 11.

Democrats are suddenly stirred up about "frauds in pensions." They not long since had a full-fledged Democratic administration, and a Hoke Smith hosing the pensions. Why did they not do their howling then? Have they discovered anything new? They were afraid of the men that saved the Union then, and it brought up standing now they will dodge behind the first stump when an old veteran comes in sight. They would, however, be delighted to persuade the veterans friends to kick him to the poorhouse as a "fraud."—Inter Ocean.

A Valuable Book.
The department of public instruction is about to issue a valuable book which will contain suggestions for the exercises to be used upon eight days of the year usually observed in the schools. The edition will be ready in time for the celebration of Lincoln day, Feb. 12th. The other days will comprise Washington day, Feb. 22d; Arbor day, Memorial day, Fourth of July, Whittier and Long-fellow's days. The book will close with a special program for Christmas exercises. Twenty-five thousand copies will be printed, and the book will be generally distributed throughout the schools and G. A. R. posts of the State.

The Lamentation of Campau.

A man named Campau has come from the forest primeval in Michigan to Chicago to tell us that trade is dead. It is difficult to fight ones way to the counters of the great stores, the cable, trolley and elevated cars are jammed with people coming or going on errands of purchase, all the suburban trains are crowded, the lights glow at night in factories that are rushed by orders, the postmaster reports an increase of 40 per cent in the money order business, the clearing house reports a marvelous enlargement of bank dealings, and still Campau, Daniel J., sings in Chicago the "wood notes wild" of Bryan and Coxey, and the plaintive airs wherewith the whang-doodle mourneth in Ascalon, which is in Michigan.

Go to, Campau, D. J.! Hie thee into the wilderness! Sing thy fool's song in the shades of Dunning! Wheat is at or over a dollar, mortgages are in constant course of elimination, in most of the great industries wages are increasing! We are moving forward! We are not yet quite out of the slough of despond wherein Cleveland beamed us, but we are on a solid causeway that leads out of it, and we are near the end of the rough journey. We are comfortable and cheerful, and the dawning rays of the sun of prosperity illumine our path. Soon shall we bask in its meridian fervor. Go to, Campau, go to!—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Michigan Hens.

The Hudson News thus eulogizes the Michigan hen: "We have read of Maude on a summer day, who raked barefooted the new-mown hay. We have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn. And we've read of the lay that poets sing, of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring. But of all the lays of tongue or pen, but there's naught like the lays of the Wolverine hen. Long, long before Maude raked her hay, the Wolverine hen begins to lay; and ere the Milkmaid stirs a peg the hen is up and has dropped her egg. The corn must rustle and the flowers must spring, if they keep up with the barnyard ring. If Maude is in need of a mat or gown, she does not take her hay to town; but she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basket full of fresh hen fruit. If the milkmaid's bean makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie, and stuffs him full of chicken fry. And when the old man wants a horn, does he haul the druggist a load of corn? Not much, he simply robs a nest, to town he goes—you know the rest. Here he lingers, and talks, per chance, of true reform and correct finance; while his good wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by these self-same fowls; while the husband is lingering there, she watches the cackling hens with care, and gathers the eggs she will hide, till she gathers enough to stem the tide. Then hail! all hail to the Wolverine hen, the greatest blessing of all to men. Throw up your hat, and make Rome howl, for the preserving barnyard fowl!—Corn may be king, but it's plain to be seen, that the Wolverine hen is Michigan's Queen."

Great Inventory Sale.

Before taking stock we offer the following reductions in our entire line:

Dry Goods.	Clothing.
36 in. unbleached cotton, former price 6 and 8c.	Men's Clay Worsted Suits, (worth \$10.00.)
Very heavy Cotton, for. price 8 to 10c.	Men's Black Cheviot Suits, (worth \$8.00.)
Heavy bleached Cotton, regular price 8c, for.	Men's Corduroy Pants, sold everywhere for \$2.00,
Best Bleached Cotton,	Men's plaid all wool Pants, former price \$1.50,
White Outing Flannel, worth 5c, only	Men's fine \$2.50 Pants, very heavy, reduced to
36 in. Percales, worth 12 1/2c.	Men's Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers, per suit,
Best Indigo Blue Prints,	Better quality camel hair suits
Best Light Prints made,	Boys' Knee Pants, upw. from
Plaid Dress Goods, yard wide, worth 12 1/2c.	Boys all wool Knee Pts. Suits
Apron Gingham, reduced from 8c to	Men's Overalls,
Apron Gingham, reduced from 8c to	Shoes! Shoes!
Dress Gingham, per yard,	Ladies' oil grain Shoes, former price \$1.50, for
Heavy Bed Ticking, per yard,	Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, 90c, and 1.25, they all go for
Heavy Quilts, full size,	Ladies' Shoes, former price \$1.75, only
(sold everywhere for 75c)	Ladies' \$4.00 and \$3.00 Shoes also reduced in price.
Best Quilt made, only	Children's \$1.25 and \$1.50 oil grained shoes reduced to
Gray or White Flannels, pair,	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, Cong. or lace, former price \$1.75,
Ladies' Outing Flannel Wrappers, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, reduced to	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, former price \$2.00, only
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.	Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price \$3.00, for
Children's all wool Hose,	Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes, former price \$4.00,
Ladies' "	Window Shades,
Ladies' best Cashmere Hose,	Ladies' Lace Edge Hdk's.
20c, two pair for	Boys Mitts
Ladies' Corsets, upw. from	Mufflers
Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Drawers, per piece	
Ladies' all wool Vests and Pants, per suit	
Child's fleece lined combination suits,	

A special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our 5 and 10 counters and Tinware. It will save you \$5.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE.
R. JOSEPH, Grayling, Mich.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

OF TINWARE

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail,
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot. 50 & 80c	3 qt. "
10 quart Tin Pail,	1 qt. " Measure,
10 qt. Galvanized Pail,	Milk Strainer,
12 qt. "	Tea and Coffee-Pots,
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c	Wash Dish,
1 qt. Tin Pail,	Granite Dish Pan,

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.
Yours for Low Prices,
ALBERT KRAUS, Grayling, Michigan.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party for fair and honest reports of all political movements and events. It is the only paper of its kind in the West.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. Its interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and latest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00
THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.
Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have it and the Weekly Inter-Ocean for \$1.50.

Dana's

SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures."

is GUARANTEED to clear your blood of all impurities; make your stomach, liver, and kidneys right, and your nerves strong. Then you are well. Buy a bottle of DANA'S from your dealer, and this guarantee goes with every bottle. — YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU RECEIVE NO BENEFIT. Isn't that a fair offer? All Druggists Keep it.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER the power of sale contained in mortgage, Soren Anderson and Agnes Anderson, his wife, are mortgagees and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date February 28th, 1905, is recorded February 28th, 1905, in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 17 of mortgages, pages 53 and 54. At this date there is due on said mortgage four hundred and thirty two and 68-100 dollars. The mortgagee, present, are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: Lot four (4) Block three (3) of Woodside Addition to Grayling. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling Crawford County, Michigan, on Saturday, March 13th, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, and an expense of said sale, and the attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage and by law.
Dated December 20th, 1907.
STANDARD SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
BARNES & CLAYTON
Attorneys for Mortgagee
d-203 17w

THIS PAPER is in the Philadelphia Press in the Newspaper Article by L. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Selling, Hanson & Company,
Grayling, - Michigan.

NEW MAGAZINES!

Our NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and STORY PAPERS, for January, are now here. Call and see them.
J. W. SORENSON, - Grayling, Mich.

Great Inventory Sale!

Every article greatly reduced during this month. Don't miss it! There is Dollars in your Pocket by buying of us.

R. MEYERS.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH

Do You Want Satisfaction?

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

SEMI-WEEKLY.
is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-week newspaper published in Michigan. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.
MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few reasons:
The Market Reports are the very best.
The Latest News is in every issue.
The Editorials are acknowledged the choicest.
The Journal Cartoons have a national reputation.
The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old.
There are Carefully Edited Departments for all kinds of Readers.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly,
8 PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 EDITIONS.
\$1.00 PER YEAR.

The BEST and CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER published for the money.

IF NOT A READER SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

(Write your name and address on a postal card, address to J. T. Scott, Mgr., Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, for free sample copy.)

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

The Semi-Weekly Journal and Crawford County Avalanche, only \$1.55 per year, in advance.

ON MODERN WARFARE

THINGS THAT WILL TRANSFORM FIELDS OF BATTLE

Dogs Will Act as Sentinels and Locate and Carry Succor to the Wounded—Marvels of Communication by Use of the Telephone.

Kites that Drop Explosives. When war again comes it will be waged under entirely new conditions and with modern improvements which would have amazed and awed even the great Napoleon if he could have beheld them.

Most people are aware that magazine breech-loading rifles and steel breech-loading cannon have been substituted for the old muzzle-loading musket and



SCREEN TO PROTECT SKIRMISHERS.

cast-iron muzzle-loading cannon; that there are now such things as Gatlings, and Nordenfelters, and Hotchkiss and Briggs-Suicide machine guns; that bicycles are coming to the front as a necessary part of a soldier's equipment, and that tactics have been changed and troops now fight in the manner of Indians rather than on the "serried columns" of the days of Frederick the Great. But how many know of the other "new things" in warfare, of which little is said? Some of these novelties will be here described.

An entirely new feature of warfare is likely to be an extensive use of kites for photographing an enemy's country, forces and works; for signalling, and for lifting and dropping upon an enemy high explosives.

Kites, too, will lift great loads. Either the Hargrave box kites or Eddy kites could be used to lift fifty pounds of dynamite into the air with a slow match attached. When the kites were over the enemy (the direction of the wind and time required to bring the kite over the enemy being of course, factors), this match, burning out, would set on fire a cord tying up the box in which the dynamite was contained; and, the cord burning through, the box would open and drop its load. No human power could afford protection against the explosive dropped from above.

Since rifles with great power have come into use, shelter for the attacking party is an absolute requirement, and trees, houses or packed earth will



COVERING RETREAT WITH SMOKE BOMBS.

not do. The balls go through the wood and even through thin plates of steel. In this emergency, only so-called bullet-proof cloth seems to be available for hasty protection, and will probably be used, hung from light frames of steel, in screens for skirmishers.

It is not suitable for clothing, for while it stops a ball, when worn on the person, the ball inflicts a terrific shock upon the wearer. It has been found, however, that when it is hung up and allowed to swing freely like a curtain, it will stop a Krag-Jorgensen ball, which first indents it and then drops to the ground. Consequently it can be used in portable screens.

The United States Signal corps now has a telephone outfit which weighs only sixteen pounds, and can easily be carried by one man, and messages have been sent 500 miles with this equipment and additional wire.

Dogs are extensively used as sentinels, ammunition carriers and ambulance "men" in Germany, and could be so used here. No worried, hungry soldier can possibly be as alert at night when on sentry duty as a watchdog, which can be easily trained to distinguish an enemy from a friend, even when disguised, and by relieving men from picket duty, one-third of an army obtains rest it would not otherwise get.

Large dogs can carry along a line of battle hundreds of cartridges, and how well dogs may be trained to bring succor to the wounded can be learned from the exploits of the famous dogs of St. Bernard's hospital in the Alps. The German war dogs are trained to seek



NEW AMBULANCE SERVICE.

wounded men on the field at night, and in bushes, thickets and marshes. They carry in painters, water and simple remedies and bandages, and stand by a supposedly wounded man and bark until aid comes.

In no department has a greater advance been made than in the medical department—the ambulance service. And in the next war the art of treating the ravages of the art of destruction.

Electricity will play its part in the next war. Edison has suggested that engines, pumps, and dynamos, with a powerful stream of water into which a strong current was diverted, would disable every man whom it touched. The searchlight will be used for preventing night attacks, which will be often made thus, for, for signaling, and to light up a field where the wounded are lying. Motors will be used to work machine guns, while the gunners lie under cover until reloading is necessary. Wires may be stretched around camps and guards, and when touched sound an alarm. Mines may be exploded by electricity miles away under cover.

Smokeless powder has made new conditions on the field, the absence of the sheltering smoke making the attacking party distinctly visible. To make smoke and cover an attack the English have invented bombs which, when broken, give out a dense smoke like a fog. Hand grenades are also made which can be thrown into intrenchments and give out gases which choke and suffocate without killing.

The dynamite gun has had a fair trial in Cuba with the most successful results, and will be used in cases of extreme necessity, cruel and inhuman as its use may seem.

These are but a few of the many new inventions suitable for use in war, but a description of these will serve to show "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of" by the average practical officer.

A SURE SIGN.

She Spilled the Salt and Quarreled Over It.

"You women," said Mr. Turlingham, "are always making fools of yourselves over your superstitions. Here you are, worrying just because you happened to spill a little salt. Why, it's ridiculous. Perfectly ridiculous!"

"Oh, yes," Mrs. Turlingham replied, "I suppose it is. But I've never known it to happen yet, without making me quarrel with somebody. I've noticed a thousand times."

"A thousand times, your grandmother! What's the use of exaggerating things like that? I'll bet you never spilled salt twenty times in your life, and if you quarreled after doing it just happened so, that's all."

"Perhaps it just happened, but that's the very thing that worries me. I don't want it to happen. And as far as being superstitious is concerned, I guess you're just about as bad as the next one. Didn't you have to spit over your right arm and hop three times around an imaginary circle when you saw the new moon over your left shoulder the other night?"

"I did that because you made such a blamed fuss about it."

"Oh, yes, it's well enough to try to blame it all on me, but I guess you wouldn't have done it if you hadn't been afraid yourself."

"Well, that's what a fellow gets for making a fool of himself to please his wife."

"It seems to me you are very willing to make a fool of yourself to please me, but you are never willing to do anything else to please me."

"Oh, of course! Why, I'm the most horrible wretch that a woman ever promised to love, cherish and obey."

"Henry Turlingham, I want you to understand that I didn't promise to obey!"

"You did!"

"No, I didn't. When the preacher said that I didn't repeat it."

"It's all the same. It's part of the marriage service."

"I don't care. There is no reason why a wife should have to obey when the husband isn't compelled to do so."

"There isn't, eh? Why, most women are fools. They're—"

"Yes, I know that. They prove it by getting married."

"Oh, well, go on! Of course you've got to have the last word. A man might as well try to reason with a donkey as to try to reason with a woman. I take a view of anything. Confound it, it's sometimes wish I could throw down everything and get out of this forever!"

"Then he grabbed up his hat and hurried away without kissing the sweet little woman good-by, after which Mrs. Turlingham threw herself upon the lounge, buried her face in the pillows and sobbed:

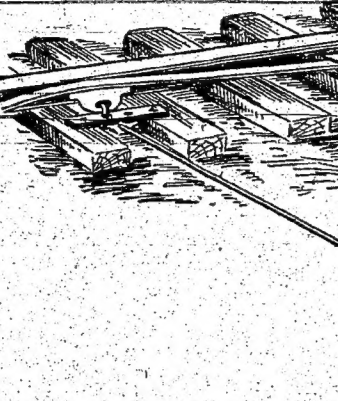
NOVEL TIME SIGNAL.

Intended to Replace and Improve Upon the Block System.

The most disastrous wrecks known to modern railroading are most frequently occasioned by rear-end collisions. A train may be running fifteen or twenty miles an hour, while one following is making thirty-five or more, the engineer of the rear train knowing nothing of the one preceding. The former is sure to be overtaken, and if no warning is given, or if there is a curve in the road or a fog in the air, a smash-up is inevitable.

Mr. John L. Allen, at present an operator in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at Loretto, Ky., has, it is believed, solved the problem of the prevention of rear-end collisions.

By means of an ingenious device on which he has been granted letters patent, an engineer can always know when he is dangerously near a train preceding him, and trains may follow each other only a few minutes apart, without fear of a collision. This railway time signal flashes a warning signal in the face of the engineer, enabling him to determine the location of the train preceding him, and he can thus keep his engine under necessary control or run to the full limit, as the never-failing clock hands of the signals may instruct him. A train passes over the track bar, releasing the hands of the signal, and they drop to starting point, commencing at once to register



THE TIME SIGNAL.

the minutes elapsing since the passage of the train. Three minutes later, perhaps, another train thunders up the track. A glance at the signal tells the engineer that he is dangerously near to the train ahead and he slows down accordingly, ready to stop should the other train be sighted. A few miles further another signal informs the engineer as to how the train ahead is progressing, and he can correspondingly increase his speed or still further check it, as may be required, thus enabling trains to be run only a few minutes apart without danger.

Mr. Allen told the story of his invention as follows: "The clock has only five wheels and very little of anything else. The track connection is very simple in construction. These signals will replace many block systems less reliable and more expensive. One winding up of the clock will run it for 300 trains. There is no jar to the clock from a train passing over the track bar. The bar is moved only half an inch by the tread of wheels. When the wheels pass over this bar the clock hands are released and they drop back to the starting point. When the last wheel passes over the clock moves and carries the hands to fifteen minutes and stops, unless another train passes before. The dial is lettered in a three-fourths circle, so as to obviate confusion in locating the hands. The dial is two feet square and the hands fourteen inches long. As an engineer remarked, all a man would want is a glance and he is shown exactly the time since a train passed that point if less than fifteen minutes. In many places the signals can be used without being lighted, the dial being large enough to be plainly seen some distance by the light from the headlights. A lamp is provided inside and can be used."

It is provoking to have a book borrowed and kept for an indefinite time; it prevents others who may be awaiting the book from the opportunity of enjoying it. If the borrower finds herself not likely to find time to read it, she should return it at once and ask for the privilege of borrowing it another time.

Never, never, lend to another a book that you have borrowed. Let not that piece of superficial dishonesty be laid to your charge. Never permit your pencil to make any mark or annotation in a borrowed book. If you think a date is misstated or any piece of information likely to be of use in collateral reading refers to you, you are at liberty to write it on a slip of paper and to leave it in the book at the page where it belongs. No one should ever score a passage or a word in a borrowed book. This is inexcusable.

Few of us could subscribe to Charles Lamb's suggestion, advising possessors of books to be shy of showing them, but if you lend them let it be to one who will return them with usury enriched with annotations tripling their value.

Return a borrowed book in the condition in which it was lent, and as soon as possible.—Philadelphia Record.

There is a good deal to admire in a man who would rather pound dynamite for a living than live "off" any of his relatives.

Bachelors are women's rights and widowers are women's lefts.

Two Millionaire Girls.

Two girls worth \$5,000,000 each in their own right make their debut in New York this season. They are Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, and Miss Josephine Drexel, daughter of the late Joseph Drexel. Miss Mildred inherited her money from her maternal grandfather, and Miss Drexel got hers from her father.

Both girls are pretty. Miss Stokes' hair is light brown, with golden glints



MISS JOSEPHINE DREXEL.

here and there among its waves. Her eyes are big and blue, fringed with dark lashes, and she has a manner that is simple, frank and winning. She has traveled widely and spent the greater part of last year in England and France. Her education has been entirely in the hands of governesses, and it is most complete and thorough. She has never been to school. Sports are

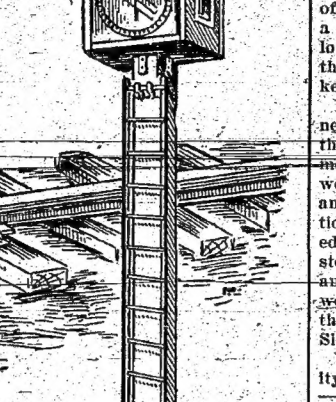
her greatest delight, and she is noted among her friends as an all-around athlete.

Miss Drexel is a member of the famous Drexel family of Philadelphia and New York. Her father was the head of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and his daughter inherited much of her father's intellectuality. She is only 17 years old, but is a strong, athletic looking girl, with merry brown eyes and an abundance of dark-brown hair. She is more fond of horses than of Paris gowns, but her costumes are admirable in their simplicity.

ETHICS OF BOOK BORROWING.

How to Take Care of a Volume Lent You.

In spite of Potomac's fatherly injunction to "Lend, lend, lend," a borrower nor a lender be," most of us borrow a new book now or then or receive it from the generous owner who insists upon lending it. Some people take the



book carelessly, others do not rest until it is read and returned to the keeping of its proprietor.

The first thing to do with a borrowed book is to cover it with thick paper to protect the covers from accidental splashes or from fingering. Do not wait a day or so, but cover it at once as soon as you receive it. Write the name of the book plainly on the paper cover, also the owner's name. If you are one of a large family and the borrowed book is likely to be laid on a table where any one can pick it up, write on cover, "This book is not to be left on the library table," for in spite of dainty davenport arrangements the library table often means close association with an inkstand, a vinaigrette, or flower vase containing water, or some receptacle of fluid which may be accidentally overturned and spot the borrowed book.

Do not read a little in the borrowed book and put it aside while you read three or four other more interesting books. Begin it and get through with it, reading as steadily as you can until it is finished, and then return it promptly. Do not wait until Thursday or Sunday "because you will surely see the owner then," return it at once and then it will be safely off your hands.

It is provoking to have a book borrowed and kept for an indefinite time; it prevents others who may be awaiting the book from the opportunity of enjoying it. If the borrower finds herself not likely to find time to read it, she should return it at once and ask for the privilege of borrowing it another time.

Never, never, lend to another a book that you have borrowed. Let not that piece of superficial dishonesty be laid to your charge. Never permit your pencil to make any mark or annotation in a borrowed book. If you think a date is misstated or any piece of information likely to be of use in collateral reading refers to you, you are at liberty to write it on a slip of paper and to leave it in the book at the page where it belongs. No one should ever score a passage or a word in a borrowed book. This is inexcusable.

Few of us could subscribe to Charles Lamb's suggestion, advising possessors of books to be shy of showing them, but if you lend them let it be to one who will return them with usury enriched with annotations tripling their value.

Return a borrowed book in the condition in which it was lent, and as soon as possible.—Philadelphia Record.

There is a good deal to admire in a man who would rather pound dynamite for a living than live "off" any of his relatives.

Bachelors are women's rights and widowers are women's lefts.

Two Millionaire Girls.

Two girls worth \$5,000,000 each in their own right make their debut in New York this season. They are Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, and Miss Josephine Drexel, daughter of the late Joseph Drexel. Miss Mildred inherited her money from her maternal grandfather, and Miss Drexel got hers from her father.

Both girls are pretty. Miss Stokes' hair is light brown, with golden glints

here and there among its waves. Her eyes are big and blue, fringed with dark lashes, and she has a manner that is simple, frank and winning. She has traveled widely and spent the greater part of last year in England and France. Her education has been entirely in the hands of governesses, and it is most complete and thorough. She has never been to school. Sports are

her greatest delight, and she is noted among her friends as an all-around athlete.

Miss Drexel is a member of the famous Drexel family of Philadelphia and New York. Her father was the head of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and his daughter inherited much of her father's intellectuality. She is only 17 years old, but is a strong, athletic looking girl, with merry brown eyes and an abundance of dark-brown hair. She is more fond of horses than of Paris gowns, but her costumes are admirable in their simplicity.

ETHICS OF BOOK BORROWING.

How to Take Care of a Volume Lent You.

In spite of Potomac's fatherly injunction to "Lend, lend, lend," a borrower nor a lender be," most of us borrow a new book now or then or receive it from the generous owner who insists upon lending it. Some people take the

book carelessly, others do not rest until it is read and returned to the keeping of its proprietor.

KING OF THE WHEAT PIT.

Joseph Leiter Is the Most Successful Young Financier in Chicago.

During the past few years Joseph Leiter has made his name rapidly in financial circles and to-day is regarded as the most successful money king in Chicago. Now he is called the king of the wheat pit. All through the great grain speculations of the second half of 1897 he played a winning hand and showed even shrewd Phil Armour a few tricks.

Joseph Leiter is a son of Levi Z. Leiter, the rich Chicagoan whose charming daughter married George Curzon, the brilliant young English political leader. The elder Leiter has millions. The basis of his fortune was laid in a country grocery store and the great superstructure was constructed in the dry goods business in Chicago. Six years ago Joseph Leiter, then 24 years old, graduated from Harvard University. He didn't look like a man of business. It was somewhat of a disappointment and surprise to two sorts of friends of his that he went into business at all. All the men and women who knew him picked him to assume at once the profession of a gentleman of leisure. It was reported that he had a valet. It would have regularly followed in the natural order of things that he should have frowned upon markets and rentals and leases.

His father believed that he had business ability and placed \$1,000,000 in the young man's hands. For a few months Leiter was a prey for the wolves. Then he tried a new game and succeeded. He studied the situation before investing. When he wanted some of the Chicago City Railway stock he learned the cost of operation and all of the minor details of the work. To-day he virtually controls all the street railways of Chicago's South Side.

When the father saw the son's ability he gradually turned the manage-



JOSEPH LEITER.

ment of his own properties over to him. By his cleverness they have fattened. It is considered a conservative estimate to put the properties under his control and he is only 30—at \$30,000,000. It makes him the youngest financial king in the world. The fortune is divided among the best institutions of the city, extends into the big railroads, but into ranch holdings in the far West and great pits of wealth in the hills of the ore countries. The more he spends the more he earns, and the men who help him to operate claim that one of the best reasons for his phenomenal progress is his devotion to the essential little things of his various interests. His own fortune has grown to great proportion.

A Rare Bird.

The rarest species of bird now extant, and one which is almost extinct, has its home in the jungles of South America. The ornithological curiosity is known to science as the palamedia cornuda, and to the common people as the "horned screamer." As a rare avian nothing could excel the cornuda, unless it should be the accidental discovery of a living mink, or an opium, but few of the bird books even let you know that such a horned paradox ever existed, let alone telling you that living specimens of the queer creature are occasionally met with. The only one now in captivity in North America, if the writer was not misinformed, is that belonging to the aviary of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, and which arrived in this country about three years ago. The creature is about the size of a full-grown turkey hen, and of its blackish-brown color. One of its distinguishing peculiarities is a ruffle of black and white which surrounds the head.

Lowered by Block and Tackle.

The vicinity of 3d and I streets in Sacramento was both amused and shocked recently by the sight of a coffin being lowered by means of block and tackle from a second-story window. Within the coffin, as subsequently appeared, was the body of a woman who weighed too much for the pallbearers to carry down the stairs. The stairway down which the coffin would have had to pass was very narrow and two people in front and two in the rear would have found it difficult to walk down together. Consequently, there was a consultation among the friends and relatives of the deceased as to how to remove the body. This resulted in a resort to block and tackle. With those fastened securely above the window the coffin was triumphantly lowered to the sidewalk and swung into the hearse.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Siamese Army.

An English newspaper, in an article on the Siamese army, says: "In one respect the Siamese army is superior to any other, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger, though smaller, than those of India, are organized into a special corps, commanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets by India rubber armor."

Iconoclasm in Bavaria.

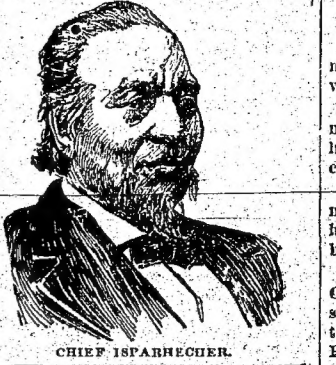
Bavaria iconoclasts have torn down the old Hofbrauhaus beer room in Munich and put up in its place a large hall, adorned with historical paintings, where the beer is served as in other places.

If all the lies told in a political campaign were nailed, the nail factories would have to run twenty-four hours a day.

STATESMAN OF THE CREEKS.

Ispahatcher, Chief of the Nation, and His Long Career.

One of the most remarkable full-blooded Indians now living is Ispahatcher, chief of the Chickasaws. There are probably other public men among the Five Nations who are more learned than he, and while most of them have



CHIEF ISPAHATCHER.

a portion of white blood in them, yet none may be compared to him as a statesman. Not a drop of any other blood flows through his veins save that of the Creek Indians, and his integrity has never been questioned.

Ispahatcher was born in the old Creek Nation, in Alabama, more than seventy years ago, and when quite young went west with the Creeks. Little was heard of him from that time until the civil war, when he enlisted in the Federal army, and became a member of the Indian Home Guards. He served until the close of the war, when he returned home and at once became the acknowledged leader of what was known as the Loyal Creek party, which was the name given to those Creek Indians who refused to join the Confederacy. After his return home, Ispahatcher was elected as judge of one of the district courts of the Creek Nation and held the position until 1883, when Sam Checoteah, one of his bitterest enemies, was elected chief of the Creek Nation, and Ispahatcher was removed from office. He believed that he had been unjustly dealt with, and, gathering his forces, he attempted the overthrow of the Creek government. At the head of about 500 men, with the Stars and Stripes as their banner, he marched through the Creek Nation, and but for the timely intervention of the United States troops, would doubtless have taken possession of the capital of the nation. This insurrection is known

throughout the Creek Nation as the "Ispahatcher War." Soon after this war Ispahatcher was elected as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation, which position he held until he was elected chief of the nation in 1895, over the combined opposition of the Porter and Perryman parties. He is strictly honest and has unearthed a number of frauds in the Creek Nation since he was elected chief.

Ispahatcher is six feet tall and weighs about 200 pounds. He knows nothing of the English language. His home is situated twenty miles west of Okmulgee, and is located between two mountains, three-quarters of a mile off the main road. He has no children and lives with his wife, a full-blooded Creek Indian, in a little box house 14x16 feet with a small shed-room in the back and a porch in front. His humble dwelling is enclosed with a wall fence and the yard is adorned with a few cedar trees. There in his humble way he entertains his friends in true Indian style and with true Indian hospitality. Not far from the house is the barn and orchard, and a small farm, all of which is presided over by his faithful wife.

Ispahatcher is working to consolidate the five civilized tribes into one Indian government preparatory to their being admitted into the Union as a State.

How Bees Fight a Battle.

In battle the movements of bees are so rapid that it is difficult to follow them through all their evolutions, but the plan of battle seems to be very simple. Two bees from the hive are sent to kill one intruder, and the latter always tries to force an entrance, even at the risk of its life. Once inside it makes room for others of its companions to enter, and then, gathering up its abdomen in as small a space as possible, it assumes the defensive. Two of the hive bees pounce upon it, and, seizing it fiercely seek to find a vulnerable point between the rings of its body to sting it to death. The attacking bee just as determinedly struggles to cover every unprotected spot. If sufficient time can be gained and the attacking swarm is large enough to force an entrance, the badly mauled bee that has not been stung to death will suddenly assume the offensive and pursue the tactics of their enemies.

Should the battle go against the attacking body, the balance of the swarm flies away to seek safety, and the dead carcasses of their companions are thrown contemptuously out of the hive. But in the event of an opposite termination of the struggle the poor inhabitants are slaughtered. When their fate has been practically decided, many of them turn traitors to their cause, and in order to save their own lives they join the forces of the attacking party and display great vigor in killing their former companions. But there is honest patriotism even among bees. In every hive there are some who fight to the last and prolong the struggle.—London Mail.

Steam Power.

The steam power of the world may be reckoned as equivalent to the strength of 1,000 millions of men, which is more than twice the number of workmen existing.

When a woman runs it is a man who will use his camera.—Somerville Journal.

She—"Why is it called the 'silver moon'?" He—"Because it comes in halves and quarters, I suppose."—Chicago News.

Doubtful—Spendley—"Well, if my money should go, dearest, you'd still have me!" Mrs. Spendley—"Don't you be too sure about that!"—Puck.

Walter—"Did Uncle Jack see Santa Claus last night?" Carolyn—"I guess so. They say he saw almost everything one could imagine."—Yellow Book.

What kept him—"What kept you in the South so long?" "I was trying to negotiate a raise." "What, money?" "No, quarantine."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He told me to get off the earth. What do you suppose he meant?" "He seemed to think that you needed a bath, evidently."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

You may jettison my body," he shouted, "but my mind will wear no chain!" In other words, the wheel in his head was of the '08 pattern.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sloper (as Miss Eastlake, his intended, finishes a solo): "What a voice!" Duncan (who has been rejected by Miss Eastlake): "Yes, what a voice!"—Harlem Life.

Matilda—"Have you spoken to papa?" Bertie—"Yes, I asked him through the telephone and he answers: 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right.'"—Puck Me-Up.

Rags—"Say, do you believe that story of the goose laying the golden egg?" Jiggs—"Well, it would be just like a goose to do such a foolish thing."—Chicago News.

Not Necessarily—Waller—"So Blaker rents that forty-dollar-a-month house of yours, does he? He pays too much rent." Landlord (sighing): "You don't know him."—Puck.

A north of England paper says: "We have adopted the eight-hour system in this office. We commence work at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 8 in the evening."—Tit-Bits.

Bride—"Counting your change, George? It has been an expensive trip, hasn't it?" George—"That's right. It looks as if this honeymoon would soon be on its last quarter."—Puck.

"She has a great deal of christi," remarked Willie Wishington. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "it is something extraordinary." She even opens some of the "inner-covered" magazines to see what is inside!—Washington Star.

Mrs. G—"My dear, when will you learn to take your hat off in the elevator when you are with me?" Mr. G—"When you learn to take yours off in the theater when you are with me, my dear."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Is he a novelist?" asked one young woman, as she picked up a photograph. "No, indeed," replied the other, with enthusiasm. "He's no novelist; he's a story writer. You can understand and enjoy everything he does."—Washington Star.

"I am told," remarked Miss Cayenne, "that you said some very clever things last evening." "Yes," replied Willie Wishington; "it is very discouraging." "What is?" "The surprised manner in which everybody is talking about it."—Washington Star.

A Slight Inversion—"There is some mistake," said the returned Klondiker, as he crawled from the box car, "about the fabulous amount of gold in Alaska. As to there being an amount of fabulous gold—well, that is different."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Have you completed your plan for hastening the business of the United States Senate?" "Partly," replied the newly elected Senator. "I have prepared a speech on the subject which will take me three days to deliver."—Washington Star.

Bill Yale—"That man Williams never lost his head in a foot-ball game yet, did he?" Jim Cornell—"No, I think not. He's lost an ear, part of his nose, eight teeth—but I do not remember ever hearing of him losing his head."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—"Where've you been?" Jill—"Down to the doctor's." "I'll bet he told you to go South." "No, I didn't go to consult him! I went to collect a bill." "Oh, well, in that case it was probably not the South where he told you to go."—Yonkers Statesman.

Uncle George—"So you think Mr. Caxton is a literary man?" Carrie—"Oh, I'm sure of it. When he wants to, and anything in a book he wastes half an hour hunting for it before he thinks to look at the index."—Boston Transcript.

Admission—"Do you consider the electoral college a desirable institution?" inquired the man whose mind was on the ration. "Well," remarked the nervous friend, "I can't help admitting for the fact that I never heard of an electoral college yet."—Washington Star.

Kitchen Chat—"Ever notice," asked the stove, "what a modest creature the clock is?" Referring, I presume, said the wood-box, to her holding her hands before her face? "Why, no, not so much that as to her habit of running herself down."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes," he said, thoughtfully, "I admit that I have been leading a pretty fast life, and everyone seems to agree that I ought to reform. But the fact is I don't know what I ought to do first."—"Ought to do first?" they all cried in astonishment. "Why, you ought to settle down and—"

"That's just the question," he interrupted. "That's just the question," he interrupted. "Ought I to settle down or settle up first?"—Chicago Post.

It's the man who has the will power to stop drinking when he sees fit that never sees fit.

A STRANGE FARM.

It Is Located 700 Feet Below the Level of Idaho's Plains.

On Snake River in Southern Idaho, twenty miles south of the little town of Shoshone and near the Great Shoshone falls, is located the strangest farm in the world. It is nothing but a hole in the ground, 700 feet below the surface, and embraces over 600 acres. But this "hole in the ground" has been transformed into a veritable paradise.

For ages and ages this "Devil's corral," as it was known by prospectors, had been standing silent and unknown. No one had the temerity to climb down the steep cliffs that surround it until a few years ago when a venturesome spirit, thinking that gold might be found in the depths of the rock-walled basin, made the descent. He located a mine and began to work it, but his progress is not worth recording. But Perline, a young man from Indiana, seeking his fortune in the West, went to see the Great Shoshone falls and also took a view of this satanic corral. The place impressed him so favorably as a location for a ranch, truck farm or fruit farm that he bought the miner's claim to the basin and became owner of it.

Perline made a survey of the place and found that there were 420 acres that could be worked. In spite of the years of his friends he began the task of transforming it into a productive area. "This was no easy job. By a great deal of hard work he managed to blaze out along the rocky descent, a trail down which pack animals could travel. To do the work necessary down in the corral Perline had to have wagons, scrips, harrows, plows, powder and dynamite and these had to be lowered with ropes over a perpendicular lava wall about 700 feet in height. There were also other things that pack animals couldn't carry and these had to be let down in the same manner. But the most difficult task of all was the building of a road up the 700 feet of miscellaneous precipice. The grove and some idea of surveying and with the assistance of a great deal of dynamite and powder succeeded in constructing a winding roadway, that goes in and out, back and forth, between lofty cliffs in its descent.

After infinite labor the bottom land was cleared and the soil has proved to be very productive. Among other things growing on the farm are 5,000 fruit trees. There are two beautiful lakes near by and these have been planted for irrigating purposes. In winter the weather is much warmer than on the plains above.

Tremendous Exodus to the Klondike.
Despite the warnings of those who have been on the spot, and predict suffering in the Klondike region, thousands of adventurous Americans are venturing their way thitherward. All of them should be provided with that medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which warms and nourishes the system, and prevents malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, biliousness, liver complaint, dyspepsia and constipation.

Fifty Years from Now.
"Say, pa," inquired little Johnny Sprocket, "what is a pedestrian?"
"A pedestrian," repeated Mr. Sprocket, scratching his head in a thoughtful manner. "Pe-des-tri-an," he mused. "Let me see! Oh, yes, of course, why, that is what they need to call people when they walked."

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kneass & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Another Name for It.
"Your remarks are ill-timed," said the landlady to the frivolous boarder; "you should remember that there is a time for everything."
"Yes," replied the boarder, "and I guess this is the time; but I never did care for hash."

Eighty-six miles shortest to New Orleans, 100 miles shortest to Florida—Queen and Crescent Route from Cincinnati.

A Paradise for Sportsmen.
Black ducks are so bold at Parker's Head, Maine, that they fly directly in front of horses and frighten them.

Solid daily trains to Jacksonville, 24 hours from Cincinnati, Queen and Crescent Route.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Mrs. Pinkham Asks Women to Seek Permanent Cures and Not Mere Temporary Relief From Pain.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing. There is disinclination to work, because work only increases the pain.

This is only one symptom of a chain of troubles; she has others she cannot bear to confide to her physician, for fear of an examination, the terror of all sensitive, modest women.

The physician, meantime, knows her condition, but cannot combat her shrinking terror. He yields to her supplication for something to relieve the pain. He gives her a few morphine tablets, with very grave caution as to their use. Foolish woman! She becomes morphiae.

A wise and a generous physician had such a case; he told his patient he could do nothing for her, as she was too nervous to undergo an examination. In despair, she went to visit a friend. She said to her, "Don't give yourself up; just go to the nearest druggist's and buy a bottle of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will build you up. You will begin to feel better with the first bottle." She did so, and after the fifth bottle her health was re-established. Here is her own letter about it:

"I was very miserable as I could hardly get around the house, could not do any work without feeling tired out. My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with fatness of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."—Mrs. Lucy PEARLEY, Derby Center, Vt.

Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker, which is sold at the low price of \$12.50 for 50-gallon capacity.



By feeding poultry and stock with cooked food during the winter months at least one-third of the food is saved; also having stock in a healthy condition, preventing hog cholera, among young hogs, and insuring the hogs to grow freely during the winter months when eggs are always wanted at high prices. This Cooker will pay for itself in one week's time and is without doubt the best and cheapest on the market—just what the farmer needs. A Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker. Upon application to the Empire Manufacturing Co., 614 H. Street, Quincy, Ill., a catalogue, giving a full description, may be obtained. They are made in all sizes.

Dogs Trained in War.
In all the European armies save that of Britain canine intelligence is employed in the role of spies, messengers and aids to the wounded. The Italian service in the Alps are always accompanied by dogs; the Dutch found them in Aachen invaluable in preventing the butchery of sentinels by stealthy foes; the Russians employed them to some extent in their last war with Turkey; the French have used them in Tunis and Algeria, and the Austrians utilize them in the detection of ambushes. The dogs employed by the Russians are wolf and sheep dogs, and a species of St. Bernard, and equipped with pack bags and bandages around their necks and flasks of soups or brandy, are taught to find the hidden wounded, offer them restoratives, give the alarm, and afterward, if necessary, to draw them on little carts to the hospital. The Germans use pointers, Scotch collies, Pomeranians and short-haired sporting dogs, which are trained to march silently, indicating strangers by a point or a low growl, to carry messages some miles, to obey men in the German uniform and to halt all others.

Death and Electricity.
A writer in a clerical magazine, in discussing the probabilities of death by an electric current, said that he at one time stood at the top of one of the Alpine peaks in a storm and had lightning flash through his body to an extent sufficient to make a loud crackling noise and to produce long blue streams of sparks from the fingers, without any effect upon the body other than to force him to descend without delay.

It Keeps the Feet Dry and Warm.
And is the only cure for Chills, Frost Bites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lowell, N. Y.

Something Awful.
"I don't know why it is," said young Sotheby, "but I am always dull and stupid when I have a cold in my head."
"You have my sympathy," replied Miss Cutting. "A chronic cold must be an awful affliction."

In the Wilds of Arizona.
Coroner—What was the cause of Diamond Joe's death?
Broncho Pete—Heart disease.
Coroner—Are you sure of that?
Broncho Pete—Sure. The heart was an ace and he had it up his sleeve.

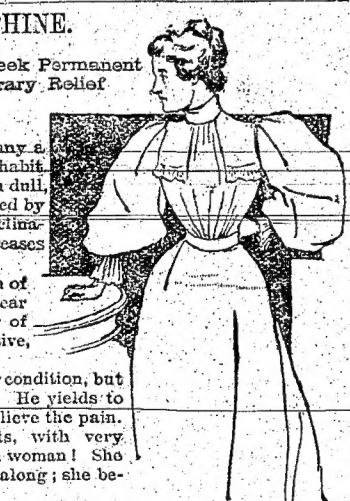
New line to Tampa via Queen and Crescent Route from Cincinnati, 24 hours, through Pullmans.

How He Acquired Them.
Ned—Here comes one of my sisters down the avenue.
Hal—Why? I wasn't aware that you had any sisters?
Ned—Oh, yes, I have three—by refusal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Expector-Bronch-O-Quinoline Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

He who knows his ignorance is the possessor of the rarest kind of valuable knowledge.

New Orleans limited, Queen and Crescent Route, 24 hours from Cincinnati to the Gulf.



SUBMARINE BOAT.

Invention of Richard Raddatz Swims and Dives Like a Duck.

The Raddatz submarine boat has been recently submitted to various tests, which, it is claimed, amply prove its approximate perfection. The young inventor, is Mr. Richard Raddatz, whose fame had not extended beyond the limits of his native town of Oshkosh, Wis., before he became the inventor of a boat, the principle of which has been a problem that has absorbed inventors and men of science for many years.

The boat as she is to-day looks very like a war vessel of the most aggressive type; her steel prow being strong enough to pierce the sides of any armored cruiser, and very likely that of any man-of-war. In appearance she is shaped like a huge cigar or torpedo, tapering gradually to either end, and presenting to the water a surface in which the resistance is practically reduced to nothing.

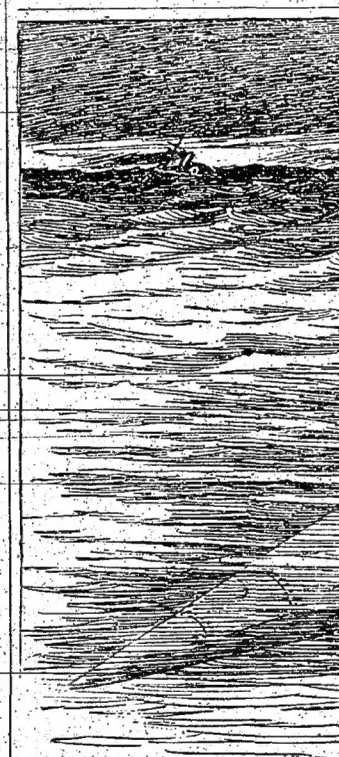
She is 65 feet long, 4 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high, and is built on a



THE RADDATZ BOAT.

heavy framework of angle-irons, steel plates closely fitted over one another. Her weight is 31 tons, and her construction for resisting the enormous pressure of the water at the depths in which she will at times be submerged is perfect. Once in the water, if for a surface trip, there is little to be seen, nothing, in fact, save the two turrets projecting above the water, and as these are only two feet high the spectacle is not suggestive of the great interest that is below.

Under the aft turret is the engine, the outlines of the hot air engine showing just forward of the turret. The propeller shaft runs forward to the air engine, and near this engine are the storage battery cells in the sides of the boat. On the under side of the boat forward of the propeller is a long and rather slender rudder. One of the most interesting things to men of science is the method by which the boat is lowered and raised, and this is one of the secrets which the inventor is not yet ready to make known. Certain it is that a method which might with profit be employed by elevator companies.



INVENTOR RADDATZ'S SUBMARINE BOAT ON ITS TRIAL TRIP.

for in the sinking, and raising again, as well as in all the turnings in the water, not the slightest shock is observable. Every motion is made with the most perfect ease and grace, and this thirty-one-ton man-of-war sports itself in the deep as naturally as a porpoise.

The interior of the boat can be made as light as desired. A wire loop runs from the dynamo, on which are three incandescent lights. The boat can be raised and lowered at the rate of three feet a second, and she dives in the water as readily as a duck in response to an almost imperceptible pressure by the pilot. As experimented with up to date the boat has been run at a rate of fourteen miles an hour on the surface of the water, while an approximate speed of ten miles has been attained under the water, but for all ordinary trips she has been run at a rate of from three to five miles per hour. The inventor and the members of the syndicate express themselves as satisfied with this speed as being sufficient for all practical purposes, at least at present.

The problem of the air in the boat was a vital one, in the full sense of the term. Here again one encounters a carefully guarded secret as to the full details, but it is known that the air is mixed on the boat—"mixed" being the term employed by Mr. Raddatz instead of "manufactured." It is kept pure by the chemical generation of oxygen, and the carbonic acid gas in the air in the boat is absorbed by caustic potash, caustic soda and lime.

A Profitable Failure.
"When I was old enough to strike out in business," tells a citizen who attained prominence years ago, "Bowley wanted me to go into partnership with him and build up a big hardware trade. Having won the prize debate at college, and made several campaign speeches in the back-school districts, I flattered myself that I was destined for something more brilliant than a prosy business career. I was bent on

gaining a reputation, world-wide and enviable. As an initial step I proposed to take to the lecture field, and made my first appointment at a little town in Indiana. I charged a pretty stiff admission price for those times, and in such a locality, and it swelled my head considerably to make my bow before a crowded house.

"My subject was 'Light,' and, after a scientific consideration of the topic, it was my purpose to turn on some light fun just to show my versatility and send the people home saying what a promising young man I was. I had talked about five minutes when I noticed some of the folks on the front seat nodding and yawning. Three minutes later there was only a person here and there whose eyes met my own, and at the end of ten minutes every soul within the range of my vision appeared to be asleep. 'Bound to arouse them, yet stick to my subject,' I shouted at the top of my healthy lungs; 'Blot out the sun, extinguish the moon, obliterate the stars—'

"And blow out the gas," cut in a

red-nosed old patriarch who pretended to snore with a snort.
"That settled it. The meeting broke up in a roar. I left town before daylight and was in the hardware business a year before I knew that my partner had bought every ticket and put up the job."—Detroit Free Press.

When We Grow Old.
One of the first surprises that people have as they begin to realize that they are leaving the record of a goodly number of years behind them, is that people think they are old. Casual remarks to that effect made before them come as a distinct shock. The spirit does not grow old; it is merely hampered by physical infirmities, and more particularly by public opinion.

People are made old; they give up youthful practices because people think they should, though that was more in the past than in the present. There is no doubt that people, women particularly, lose much of their physical force because as they grow older it was "proper" for them to give up this and that and settle down. Now that grand-

tion was held and the offense was enlarged to certain students. No one knew if they were guilty, but the Catalans insisted that they were. They said the offense was an act of treason. They called upon the captain general to inflict the death penalty. Spaniard though the executive of the island was, his mind revolted against such severity. The Catalans would have it. The

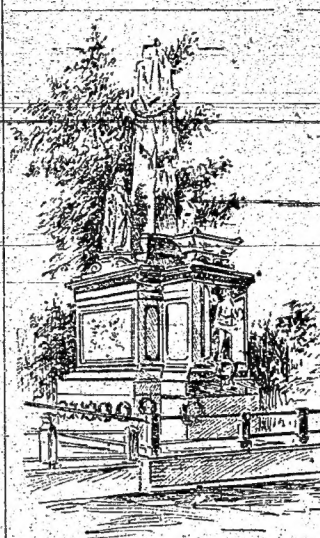


THE STUDENTS' MONUMENT.

A Beautiful Column that Commemorates a Bloody Event.

Havana has one of the most beautiful cemeteries on the western hemisphere. Money has been lavished upon it and its costly monuments are works of fine art. The long, narrow passages of the city of the dead are closely fringed with magnificent marble, but in the midst of this vast collection towers a beautiful and impressive pile which, in view of present conditions on the island, possesses considerable interest. Americans in Cuba always visit the spot where it stands and gaze in admiration upon its symmetrical outlines and figures.

The beautiful memorial is called the Monument to the Students. Sons of Cubans attending the University of Havana have always been against the Spanish rule on the island and have had anti-Spanish clubs. One night fifty or more years ago a party of these impatient revolutionists, babbling over with the foolish patriotic enthusiasm of youth, climbed the cemetery fence and smeared the tomb of a dead captain general who, in his time, had been tyrannical toward the native population. The deed was a foolish prank properly punishable by expulsion or some such penalty. But the Spanish loyalists, the wealthy shopkeepers of Havana—the Catalans, as they are properly called—demanded that a lesson in loyalty be taught. An investiga-



THE STUDENTS' MONUMENT.

tion was held and the offense was enlarged to certain students. No one knew if they were guilty, but the Catalans insisted that they were. They said the offense was an act of treason. They called upon the captain general to inflict the death penalty. Spaniard though the executive of the island was, his mind revolted against such severity. The Catalans would have it. The



students were led out one morning and shot to death. This was in no time of war. It was in accordance with Catalan policy to suppress and punish rigorously the slightest symptoms of revolt on the part of the native population. To the memory of these students the massive monument was raised. It stands to-day as silent evidence of deep-seated antagonism between Catalan and Cuban.

Germany's Hoard of Gold.
A dispatch from Berlin to the Chicago Tribune, says that the three-locked vaults of the Spandau fortress were opened a few days ago for the annual examination by the Secretary of the Treasury to see that the \$200,000,000 in gold, which the Reichstag voted in 1871 as a fund for first expenses in the next great war, was all right. Baron von Thielmann selected a few bags at random, counted the gold in them, counted the number of bags and weighed the whole amount. Some dozens of workmen were occupied for several hours in the grotesque medieval function. The sum cuts up \$3,000,000 interest yearly.

Was a Desirable Clerk.
Merchant—Have you had any experience in china ware?
Applicant—Years of it, sir.
Merchant—What do you do when you break a valuable piece?
Applicant—Well—er—I usually set it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over.
Merchant—You'll do—Tid-Bits.

New Paper Material.
A mill employing fifty men is now engaged in making paper from the huskiness or sugar cane refuse, which was once the greatest nuisance to the sugar grower.

There is room for everybody in this big world, but we can't all have front rooms.

Ministers' Bible.
An Englishman has invented a Bible with two rollers set in the cover, on which may be wound a roll of paper containing a sermon, or the paper may be used for taking notes in meetings, et cetera.

Mental Growth of Children.

Very often we read of cases where parents are deceived in the character of their children. The truth is, they grow up much faster than parents are aware.

With a mother innocently believes her little girl pure and is actually occupied with her dolls and her pets, in reality the child is weaving romances in which some fellow youth is the central figure, and herself the heroine. She may fancy her boy is entirely engrossed with his marbles and his balls, but the lad himself has already determined his future career of renown in the pirate or highwayman's fascinating profession.

It is a terrible revelation when a surreptitious flirtation with the telegraph messenger, or a midnight escapade, shows too plainly where the heart of the child is placed.

We know a case in which a boy of 15 was charged with a crime, and finally confessed himself guilty. The surprise and agony of his mother were heartrending. "It cannot be," was her cry, "he is a little boy." Why, he is my baby. Every night he puts his arms around my neck and kisses me. It is not possible.

Had the boy actually been a babe in the cradle the mother would have been no more astonished. It is a fiction pleasing to the "pampered" hearts that their children are but children, too young to know or dream of any evil more heinous than childish peccadilloes. But it is a fiction fraught with grave perils. Every mother ought to know if her boy smokes. Yet we can point to a half-dozen boys who puff along the streets, whose mothers firmly believe them to be angels of light and would be indignantly incredulous if told the facts.

Red-Hot Journalism.
There is a good deal of "ginger" in Newfoundland journalism. The St. John's Telegram, recently, referred to the editor of the St. John's Herald as "a palsied brat" and "a nervous paralytic," whereupon the latter printed the following indictment of his hated rival:

That he is soaked with rum.

That he is always drunk when a crisis arrives.

That he washes himself only twice a year.

That he is always placed in the ship's hold when traveling.

That the hotels decline to receive him as a guest.

That his mere presence in a city is standing proof that the public health is not properly attended to.

Do You Dance To-Night?
Shake in your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chills, Frost Bites and Sweating Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lowell, N. Y.

The Dear Child.
Mrs. Gabb (hostess)—Your little son does not appear to have much appetite.
Mrs. Gabb—No, he is quite delicate.

Mrs. Gabb—Can't you think of anything you would like, my little man?
Little Man—No, 'm. You see, mom made me eat a bull foot before we started, so I wouldn't make a pig of myself.
—New York Weekly.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

You cannot tell by the length of a man's face what he will do in a horse trade.

End—The peculiarity of another person.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 20, '05.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Remedy for Children. It soothes the inflamed membrane, allays pain, cures whooping cough. 25 cents a bottle.

Life! Life! Life!
Gutter's Carbolic Acid and Iodine Pouches. Guaranteed to cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Allergies, by mail or direct. Address: W. H. SULLIVAN & CO., 100 Nassau St., N. Y.

PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK!
Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Passes Agent, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Bureau. 8 yrs. in that way, 15 adjudicating claims, 4000 cases.

SORE EYES—DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

They stop work, cost money, give pain.

Sprains and Bruises

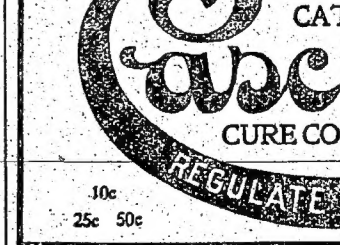
It costs little to cure St. Jacobs Oil. It saves time, the right away with money, misery.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited,
Dorchester, Mass.



CANDY CATHARTIC
Carecurets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE BOWEL
ALL DRUGGISTS

"Brevity Is the Soul of Wit."

Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

C. N. U. No. 2 08
When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR
GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.
It is sold by all druggists.

CURE YOURSELF
In 1 to 3 days. No doctor, no medicine, no discharge, no inflammation, no irritation, no ulceration, no pain, no expense, no loss of time, no loss of work, no loss of sleep, no loss of appetite, no loss of strength, no loss of color, no loss of hair, no loss of teeth, no loss of nails, no loss of skin, no loss of bones, no loss of muscles, no loss of nerves, no loss of organs, no loss of system, no loss of life.

